

CE-1434

Fair Hill Estate Historic District, (Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area)

Architectural Survey File

This is the architectural survey file for this MIHP record. The survey file is organized reverse-chronological (that is, with the latest material on top). It contains all MIHP inventory forms, National Register nomination forms, determinations of eligibility (DOE) forms, and accompanying documentation such as photographs and maps.

Users should be aware that additional undigitized material about this property may be found in on-site architectural reports, copies of HABS/HAER or other documentation, drawings, and the “vertical files” at the MHT Library in Crownsville. The vertical files may include newspaper clippings, field notes, draft versions of forms and architectural reports, photographs, maps, and drawings. Researchers who need a thorough understanding of this property should plan to visit the MHT Library as part of their research project; look at the MHT web site (mht.maryland.gov) for details about how to make an appointment.

All material is property of the Maryland Historical Trust.

Last Updated: 03-25-2016

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes ☐
no ☐

Property Name: Fair Hill Estate Historic District Inventory Number: CE-1434
Address: 300 Tawes Drive Historic district: ☒ yes ☐ no
City: Elkton Zip Code: 21921 County: Cecil
USGS Quadrangle(s): Newark West
Property Owner: Maryland Department of Natural Resources Tax Account ID Number: 021266
Tax Map Parcel Number(s): 385 Tax Map Number: 13
Project: Fair Hill NRMA Mitigation Documentation Agency: Maryland Dept. of Natural Resources
Agency Prepared By: Paula S. Reed & Associates
Preparer's Name: Paula Reed Date Prepared: 11/12/2014
Documentation is presented in: R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., MIHP#CE-1434, "Fair Hill NRMA," 2004; Paula S. Reed & Associates, Inc., MIHP#CE-1434, addendum and update, 2014.
Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: ☒ Eligibility recommended ☐ Eligibility not recommended
Criteria: ☒ A ☒ B ☒ C ☒ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G
Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:
Name of the District/Property: _____
Inventory Number: _____ Eligible: ☐ yes Listed: ☐ yes
Site visit by MHT Staff ☐ yes ☒ no Name: _____ Date: _____

Description of Property and Justification: *(Please attach map and photo)*

The Fair Hill Estate Historic District encompasses 5,486 acres of the Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area (NRMA; a total of 5,622 acres) in Cecil County, Maryland. The district is essentially defined by the historic Fair Hill Estate, comprised of more than 50 historic farms purchased by William du Pont, Jr. beginning in 1927 and developed as an equine and cattle estate until his death in 1965. The Maryland Department of Natural Resources purchased the Maryland acreage of du Pont's equine estate in 1975. Today the park is still operating as a recreational equine facility as well as a natural resource management area.

Fair Hill Estate Historic District is a layered cultural landscape that is potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, C, and D as it reveals the historic development of the upper Big Elk Creek area of Cecil County from settlement in the late seventeenth century through the William du Pont, Jr. development of the equine estate in the twentieth century. The development of the William du Pont Jr. estate, both as a fox hunting and horse racing facility and as a beef cattle farm remains substantially intact and reads clearly on the landscape despite the later additions relating to its continued use as an equine facility and race track. While many of the historic farmsteads that formed the du Pont estate now stand as ruins or as potential archeological sites, their presence in the landscape continues to tell the story of the settlement and agricultural development along the upper Big Elk Creek of Cecil County and adds to the potential eligibility of the district under Criteria A and

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended ☒ Eligibility not recommended ☐
Criteria: ☒ A ☒ B ☒ C ☒ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

MHT Comments:

Jonathan Sager
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

[Signature]
Reviewer, National Register Program

11/9/15
Date

12/30/14
Date

201408310

9. The collection of buildings and structures representing both the pre-du Pont and du Pont eras in the Fair Hill Estate Historic District are also potentially eligible under Criterion C. The Fair Hill Estate Historic District is directly associated with William du Pont, Jr. and may be eligible under Criterion B at the local or state level for du Pont's work there in developing the turf track and steeplechase racing tradition that continues there today.

The period of significance begins in 1683 with the initial settlement of the New Munster tract and ends in 1965 with the death of William du Pont, Jr.

For a fully developed property inventory, history and context of the Fair Hill Historic District, see Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties form #CE-1434 (Goodwin & Associates, 2004) and addendum/update (Paula S. Reed & Associates, 2014).

Description of Fair Hill Estate Historic District

The Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area (NRMA) encompasses over 5,600 acres in the northeastern corner of Maryland and of Cecil County. The Mason-Dixon Line forms the northern boundary of the property and the Maryland-Delaware border is a short distance east of the property's eastern boundary. The land is essentially that which William H. du Pont, Jr. assembled, buying up a group of farms beginning in 1928. The Fair Hill Estate Historic District encompasses 5,486 acres of the total Fair Hill NRMA acreage of 5,622 acres, minus the small discontinuous acreage to the south near Elk Mills.

The landscape is agricultural or wooded, with large patches of woods among farmed lands, mostly hayfields. Big Elk Creek winds north to south through the Management Area and Maryland Route 273 bisects the property east to west. The crossroads village of Fair Hill stands at the west edge of the property, and Appleton at the east side.

Du Pont purchased the lands for the purpose of creating horse racing, fox hunting and steeplechase facilities, and also to accommodate a cattle operation. He maintained a large herd of Santa Gertrudis beef cattle. Although du Pont transformed the property for horse and cattle use, reflected in the current landscape and built environment, European-Americans had occupied the land since the late seventeenth century. A collection of farmsteads and agricultural based industries covered the landscape prior to the du Pont purchase. Most of the surviving buildings or ruins of buildings appear to date from the first half of the nineteenth century.

Many of the pre-du Pont farmsteads are in ruins, or just sites of former farmsteads. Some buildings remain in varying condition. In addition to these older buildings are many resources dating from the du Pont era. These buildings and structures include horse barns, stables, jockeys' facilities, fences and steeplechase hazards. Noteworthy is the seventeen miles of "Super Fence" that du Pont installed, in an attempt to keep white-tailed deer off the property and to keep foxes on the property. Also called T Fence, it has a three-foot-deep poured concrete base holding metal posts and chain link fencing. Horizontal fencing at the top gives it a T shape. Other structures such as bridges of the du Pont era were made of concrete and steel.

William H. du Pont, Jr. died in 1965. Maryland DNR purchased the property from the du Pont estate in 1975, and maintains it as a Natural Resources Management Area (NRMA). Fair Hill NRMA includes a vast array of trails for horseback riding, biking and hiking, turf track and steeplechase course. A fairground is home to the Cecil County Fair, a week-long annual event. The Fair Hill Nature and Environmental Center provides educational nature tours and summer camps for school age children. In addition, Fair Hill NRMA leases a portion of the land in the northwest area of the property to Fair Hill Training Center which operates a training facility for race horses. The training center has one state-of-the-art race track and multiple barns.

This addendum/update to the 2004 MIHP form CE-1434, considers the du Pont era landscape, as it is overlaid on the pre-du Pont

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW	
Eligibility recommended _____	Eligibility not recommended _____
Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D	Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G
MHT Comments:	
_____ Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	_____ Date
_____ Reviewer, National Register Program	_____ Date

landscape, to be a historic district. Thus the following resource count briefly describes the properties within the Fair Hill Estate Historic District landscape and attempts to note the contributing and non-contributing properties. Since there are so many du Pont era and pre-du Pont era buildings, structures and sites, and many are scattered in remote areas of the property, some may have been missed in the count (see Figure 7 for potential sites as identified by local historian Emily Kilby). The intent of this documentation is to consider buildings and structures that date from the period of du Pont ownership or before, to be contributing to the significance of the historic district.

The Property Inventory (see attached) is organized by Quads, an arbitrary division of the Fair Hill Estate Historic District to aid in locating and mapping identified resources. The four attached Site Maps correspond to these four Quads: Quad 1 is the NW section, bounded on the south by Route 273 and on the east by Big Elk Creek; Quad 2 is the NE section, bounded on the west by Big Elk Creek and on the south by Route 273; Quad 3 is the SW section, bounded on the north by Route 273 and on the east by Gallaher Road; Quad 4 is the SE section, bounded on the west by Gallaher Road and on the north by Route 273.

Resources listed in the inventory (see Property Inventory attachment) have been assigned consecutive numbers following a general east-west route through the Quads. These numbers are used to identify individual resources or resource groups on the Site Maps, and should refer the user back to the inventory list for descriptions and associated MIHP and/or DNR numbers, and contributing/non-contributing status. The numbering system is based on extensive research completed by local historian Emily Kilby and her resulting map (Figure 7), which is used here as a base map for the Site Maps (4 quads). Additional resources located within the district boundary that were not part of Kilby's list, are here given a letter (A, B, C, etc.) designation. Kilby's list also included resources not owned by MdDNR (inholdings) or that are located outside the district boundary - these numbered resources are noted in the inventory as such. Potential archeological sites (that is, sites with no above ground remains) that have not been investigated are noted but not counted. Please refer to the Goodwin 2004 MIHP (CE-1434) inventory for previously listed archeological sites (not listed in the inventory below).

Resource Count:

Contributing Buildings - 80
Contributing Structures - 32
Contributing Sites - 57
Contributing objects - 4

Non-contributing Buildings - 34
Non-contributing Structures - 5
Non-contributing Sites - 1

Evaluation of Integrity:

At more than 5,000 acres, the Fair Hill Estate Historic District (Fair Hill NRMA) provides a large, preserved agricultural landscape that retains its historic character and appearance. Although most of the farmsteads and industries that marked this landscape in the 18th and 19th centuries have through time reduced to rubble or ruins, they are undisturbed and provide a rich potential for archeological study. The landscape remains open and intact retaining a high level of integrity. The William du Pont era from 1928 through 1965, likewise retains a large amount of its physical record in buildings, structures and designed landscape features installed as part of du Pont's steeplechase and fox hunting domain. Taken in its entirety, Fair Hill Estate Historic District

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____ Eligibility not recommended _____

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

MHT Comments:

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Date

Reviewer, National Register Program

Date

exhibits outstanding integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association with the past.

Settlement and Agricultural Development History

In 1683, George Talbot surveyed a tract of 6,000 acres for a group of fifteen Irishmen including Edwin O'Dwire (or Edmund O'Dwyer). The purpose of the land grant, called New Munster, was to encourage the settlement of new immigrants in or to secure the northeastern Maryland border (MSA S1586-2377, 1686 Patent Record NS B, p. 201; Johnston 1881, p. 133). The tract's beginning point was a poplar tree located on the west bank of Big Elk Creek, "about a pistole shott to the mouth of a rivulet called the Shure" (today's Grammys Run; as cited in Johnston 1881, p. 134). Writing of the New Munster boundaries in 1881, Johnston described the tract, "about five miles long and two miles wide... The Big Elk divided it into two nearly equal parts" and it extended approximately one mile inside the Pennsylvania border (Johnston 1881, pp. 134-135). The intention, according to Talbot's survey for O'Dwire, was for the land to be subdivided, either by lease for a thirty-one year term or by "firm grants to them and their heirs forever." (as cited in Paul Touart, "New Munster Stone," 1979, MIHP #CE-1005) In 1714, exactly thirty-one years after the 1683 grant to O'Dwire, Thomas Stevenson (a subsequent owner living in Bucks Co., Pennsylvania) sold 1,150 acres to a group of Scots-Irish immigrants who were already in residence on the land. Matthew Wallace "yeoman," James Alexander "farmer," Arthur Alexander "farmer," and David Alexander "tanner," had "for some years last past improved and possessed said tract and divided same among themselves." (as cited in Touart 1979). In his recordation of the "New Munster Stone," a boundary stone which replaced the poplar tree marking the southwest corner of the larger tract, Paul Touart noted, "it seems very probable that this company of men were the original Scotch-Irish settlers that occupied and protected the New Munster tract and then offered the property after the original thirty-one year lease expired." (Touart 1979)

Little else is documented and no above-ground physical resources remain from this very early period of settlement along the upper Big Elk Creek. However, the Alexander family, descendants of the original seventeenth century settlers, figures prominently in the later occupation of the land through the nineteenth century. Their continued presence on the land is documented by historic maps, land and estate records, and the later buildings and ruins that are still evident on the landscape.

Like much of northern and central Maryland, Cecil County agriculture developed with a more generalized grain production rather than tobacco. Located north of the navigable rivers and Chesapeake Bay, farmers along the upper Big Elk Creek relied on mills to reduce their produce into the more easily transportable grist and flour. In all, four mills were located within today's Fair Hill Estate Historic District boundary. In addition to Sentman's (Alexander's) and Saxton's (Reynolds) mills, Martenet's 1858 Map of Cecil County showed Thomas Strahorn's Saw Mill north of Sentman's on Big Elk Creek near the today's Black Bridge crossing, and David Scott's Grist and Bark mills to the south at the Andora to Cowantown Road crossing. Scott's Mill ruin and dam remnant (MIHP#CE-514; Inv.#105 and 102) stand as the only extant example of the lively milling industry that operated along the upper Big Elk Creek through the late nineteenth century. According to Elizabeth Booth's research on the Scott's Mill site ("Scott's Mills," 1979, MIHP#CE-514), a mill had been operating at the Scott's Mill location as early as 1783.

Roads were necessarily a part of the early development of the upper Big Elk neighborhood. Roads provided access to markets but also led to mills and other manufacturies, churches, and to the county courthouse. As early as 1723, residents along the upper Big Elk River "petitioned for a road from the New Munster Road, at David Alexander's... to the church at North East" (as cited in Johnston 1881, p. 232). The New Munster Road appears to be the earliest iteration of today's Rt. 273 or Telegraph Road. The 1794 Griffith Map of Maryland showed the apparently well-traveled road with as many as four taverns, two churches, and two mills - including Alexander's Mill - along its east-west length through Cecil County. Griffith also showed roads on either side of Big Elk Creek leading south to the courthouse at "Elk Town." The road on the west side of the creek passed from Pennsylvania through an unnamed crossroads - later know as the village of Fair Hill - and roughly followed the route of today's Rt. 213. The

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____

Eligibility not recommended _____

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

MHT Comments:

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Date

Reviewer, National Register Program

Date

road leading south on the east side of the creek passed through the crossroads near Alexander's Mill, where Dysart's Tavern was also located, and roughly followed today's Appleton Road. Connecting roads like today's Gallaher Road, Ben Road/Creek Road, and Black Bridge Road were likely present as early as the 1790s, though not shown on Griffith's map, but were little more than rough wagon tracks leading to the mills.

By the time the 1858 map was drawn the system of roads around the upper Big Elk Creek community was fully developed. Though a road is shown passing by James and Alex Hill's farm on the 1858 map, in an 1858 petition filed with the county residents requested a new road to be built "between Upper and Lower Hill's Fording," the two Big Elk Creek crossings near Hill's farm and Strahorn's Mill. In 1860 the local newspapers ran an advertisement requesting bids for construction of a bridge. The covered bridge, today known as the "Big Elk Covered Bridge" (MIHP#CE-238; Inv.#G) or Foxcatcher Farms Covered Bridge, was completed by Ferdinand Wood, who reportedly built a number of bridges in Cecil County (Cecil Whig, December 15, 1860). The Big Elk Covered Bridge is one of only two Burr-arched covered bridges remaining in Cecil County, though it was substantially reconstructed in 1992 (www.mdcoveredbridges.com).

Judging by the number of names and buildings indicated on the 1858 map, the land adjoining the upper Big Elk Creek was relatively densely occupied. Much of the extant remains within the Fair Hill Estate Historic District boundary date to a building boom from the 1820s through the 1850s. Martenet's 1858 map is a very good indication of the extent of development at the time of that building boom.

The "Amos Alexander (Beers) Farm" (MIHP#CE-300; Inv.#48), which appears under the name "Thos. Finley" on the 1858 map, still stands substantially intact with the house and many of the domestic and agricultural buildings. The stone and frame two-story bank barn with a projecting frame gable-roofed bridge from the ramp to the threshing floor, is a barn form seen throughout the district. The barn is marked with a datestone of 1826. It was part of a tract passed from the settlers Joseph and James Alexander to James' son Amos Alexander, and from Amos to his son James Alexander (Cecil Co. Deed Book (CCDB) JS 3/77). By 1817, John Pitner was the owner of the 282-acre tract. Pitner sold the parcel to David Stackhouse, who then sold 78 acres to John Stackhouse in 1820 for \$100 (CCDB JS 8/125; JS 13/184; JS 17/428). It appears that it was John Stackhouse who had the barn constructed in 1826, and likely the house as well, before conveying the property to Josiah and Hannah Dance (no recorded deed). Dance sold the small farm to Thomas Finley in 1846 for over \$2,000 (CCDB GMC 11/122).

On the west side of Big Elk Creek the property identified today as the J. Z. Finley House ("Finley House/ Fair Hill Nature Center," MIHP#CE-301; Inv.#28) is a ca. 1940 construction on the foundations of an earlier farmhouse. According to Kilby, this property was developed by the Crothers/Caruthers family whose impressive stone barn (MIHP#CE-301A; Inv.#28), nearly identical to the Stackhouse barn, still stands nearby. By 1858, James and Alexander Hill owned the property and had a Lime Kiln in operation, according to Martenet's map.

The area on the west side of Big Elk and north of the road from Fair Hill to Newark (Rt. 273/Telegraph) was by 1858 the most densely populated as it appeared on Martenet's map. The village of "Fairhill" itself had a Post Office, several stores, and a hotel (today's Fair Hill Inn, MIHP#CE-74). Across the road (Rt. 273/Telegraph) from the hotel was the "C.C. Brockaw" house, a stone structure built about 1840 (John Hndak, "Fairhill Races Clubhouse," MIHP#CE-75; Inv.#74).

The Centre School House (MIHP#CE-758; Inv.#8) appears on the 1858 map, prior to the establishment of the county schools and their numbering system. On the 1877 Atlas map it appeared as School No. 6. The Centre School was located on the west side of Big Elk Creek along an access road leading to the Strahorn Mill. Built in the 1830s, it was a subscription school, its construction and teacher paid for by local families. The distinctive curved interior window wells of the stone schoolhouse is identical to those in a number of other stone houses and barns built in the area over several decades.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____

Eligibility not recommended _____

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

MHT Comments:

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Date

Reviewer, National Register Program

Date

The "J. H. Peterson Farm" (MIHP#CE-362; Inv.#25), just southeast of the Centre School House, was purchased in 1844 by John Chambers from the Garrett family. By 1858, the farm was owned by Theresa and Thomas Gregg (shown as "Jas. Gregg" on the 1858 map). The large hewn frame barn, probably built for the Garretts about 1830, is identical in style to the Stackhouse ("Alexander-Beers," MIHP#CE-300, Inv.#48) and Crothers ("Finley," MIHP#CE-301A, Inv.#28) barns, though only the foundation/lower stall level is stone. The Garrett (Peterson) barn also has curved window wells in the lower stall area.

Further south along the west side of Big Elk Creek, the Willis house ("Big Elk Creek Revival," MIHP#CE-722; Inv.#127) stood on the Andora and Cowantown Road (today's Big Elk Chapel Rd.) near Scott's Mill. Today a standing ruin, the house indicated on the 1858 map under the name James K. Willis was an imposing two and a half story, five-bay construction; a simplified interpretation of the popular Greek Revival style (see attached photo ca. 1960). James K. Willis, a 21-year old carpenter in 1850, may have worked on the construction his own stone house (Kilby 2014). In 1853, Willis mortgaged all of his belongings to his father John T. Willis for \$310, possibly a loan to build his house, which he paid off in 1856 (CCDB HHM 7/236). Like the Centre School House, all of the Willis house interior window wells were curved, including the "half-story" windows of the upper story, certainly a regional style or perhaps the same builder designed and constructed both buildings.

Just west of the Willis house, the "Higgins/Blackson" (MIHP#CE-1520; Inv.#117) house appears to be a ca. 1850 construction and is among the most intact from this building period. The two and a half story house is three bays, stuccoed brick, also in the local vernacular Greek Revival style similar to the Willis house. Details include the upper half-story windows, a corbeled brick cornice with decorative drops, and a projecting brick "drip course" below the second story windows. The property includes a nineteenth century barn and stable.

The W.W. Nickle farm ("DuPont Houndsman's House," MIHP# CE-365, Inv.#79), as it is labeled on the 1877 map, was not shown on the 1858 map. However, the stone barn has a datestone marked 1828 and the stone house (still visible within the later additions) is also likely from that period. William W. Nickle purchased this 88-acre farm in 1866 from Joseph Pennock for \$4,400 (CCDB HRT 1/219). Pennock was the trustee of the estate of his father Solomon Pennock, who in 1813 purchased the then 150-acre farm for \$1,400 (CCDB JS 9/161). On the 1860 census for District 4, Joseph Pennock (spelled Penock), a Farmer, and his family lived with Solomon Pennock, then 79 years old, who was listed as a Stone Mason. Solomon Pennock was likely the builder of his own house and barn, and could potentially have been the builder (along with the four other younger masons in the district) for many of the stone buildings constructed in the upper Big Elk Creek area through the first half of the nineteenth century.

The farms and mills along the upper Big Elk Creek continued to operate through the turn of the twentieth century, but at increasingly lower levels of profitability. Though increased production and prices during World War I provided a brief reprieve, much of that would collapse by the end of the 1920s. With the Stock Market crash of 1929 and the resulting Great Depression of the 1930s, District 4 farmers were ready to sell when approached by agents for William du Pont, Jr. Beginning with a lease agreement for the Gilbert Cann farm (CE-1523, Inv.#4) to Foxcatcher Hounds (Inc.) in April 1927 (William du Pont Papers, Box 275, Hagley Museum and Library), Du Pont's vision to create a large fox hunting and horse racing estate was underway.

A Brief Context of Foxhunting and Steeplechase Racing in Maryland

Since its beginnings as a colony, Maryland has been associated with foxhunting and horse racing, both flat track and steeplechase. Established in England, the foxhunt was not only a country past time for the very wealthy, it was a way to control the varmit fox. The steeplechase race, an overland race with obstacles such as fences and water, in fact grew out of the foxhunting tradition. Both followed colonial immigrants from the British countryside to the New World.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____

Eligibility not recommended _____

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

MHT Comments:

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Date

Reviewer, National Register Program

Date

The Foxhunting Tradition

In 1650, just sixteen years after the Maryland colony was established, Robert Brooke arrived in Maryland "with his wife, eight sons, two daughters, 28 servants, and his hounds." (Howard Fine, in *A Centennial View: Foxhunting in North America Today*, p. 2) The large tobacco plantations of Maryland and Virginia of the eighteenth century were ideal for the sport, notes Howard Fine in his history of American foxhunting, "the planters, who surely loved their horses, built great plantation houses, imported race horses, and rode to hounds in the formal fashion." Fine continued:

"...One day in 1730, according to several accounts, a group of tobacco planters on Maryland's Eastern Shore were reminiscing about the 'good old days' chasing red foxes in their mother country. Sadly, hunting the less inspiring native gray foxes in Maryland did not match up, so the men resolved to improve their sport. The captain of the tobacco schooner, *Monocacy*, which was owned by one of the planters, was instructed to bring back from Liverpool eight brace (16) of red foxes on his next trip. The foxes arrived in due course and were liberated along Maryland's Eastern Shore with much fanfare, merriment, race meets, and a hunt ball! Some 50 years later, descendants of those imported red foxes would initiate a revolution in hound breeding resulting in what we know today as the American Foxhound." (Fine, p. 3)

A century later, with the end of the Civil War in 1865, the plantation economy that supported the foxhunting pastime in America collapsed. The *Sportsman's Gazetteer and General Guide* noted in 1883, "Since the war the demoralized condition of many sections of the South, and the greatly impaired fortunes of the former participants in this manly sport have combined to render foxhunting well nigh impossible, and until horseback riding attains in both North and South a more national character, there is but little hope of resuscitating this delightful sport." (Fine, p. 8) With the 'Gilded Age' of the 1890s came a new crop of wealthy *industrialists*, who adopted the traditional sports of the landed gentry, notes Fine, "By the turn of the 20th century, yacht clubs, polo clubs, foxhunting clubs, the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association (NS&HA), and the first country club were all thriving." (Fine, p. 9)

Today the American foxhunt is termed a "foxchase" in that the fox is no longer killed at the conclusion of the hunt. The Masters of Foxhounds Association (MFHA) was established in 1907 to set and maintain the standards for the sport. In 2013, there were twelve foxchasing clubs in Maryland sanctioned by the MFHA. ("The Equiery's 2013 Maryland Hunt Club Roster," The Equiery, www.equiery.com/archives/Hunt%20Roster/2013HuntRoster.html)

The Evolution of the Steeplechase Race

The steeplechase racing tradition began in Ireland in 1752, according to the National Steeplechase Association, with a four and one-half mile race between two men, O'Callaghan and Blake. The race began at the Buttevant Church and ran to St. Mary's Doneraile, "whose tower was known as St. Leger Steeple." Thus the racing tradition took its name from "the most prominent - and tallest - landmarks on the landscape." The sport was adopted in England by the turn of the nineteenth century and in 1839 the first "Grand National" race was run at Aintree. ("History," National Steeplechase Association, www.nationalsteeplechase.com)

With the sport of foxhunting already well-established in the United States, steeplechase racing quickly followed. "Steeplechasing found its way to the United States through the fox-hunting field and had established itself within a few years after Lottery won the first Grand National. The sport's first footholds were in Long Island, Maryland, Virginia, and eastern Pennsylvania, and steeplechasing soon spread to the Carolinas, Georgia, Massachusetts, and other states." (Ibid) Rose Tree Hunt steeplechase race west of Philadelphia ran first in 1860. In 1883 the Meadow Brook Cup began running on Long Island and eventually moved to Belmont Park in New York,

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____

Eligibility not recommended _____

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

MHT Comments:

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Date

Reviewer, National Register Program

Date

"...the Maryland Hunt Cup had its first running in 1894, and two other popular Maryland timber-racing fixtures - the Grand National Point-to-Point and My Lady's Manor - were inaugurated as sanctioned races in 1901 and 1909, respectively. To establish rules for the fast-growing sport, the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association was founded in 1895." (Ibid)

Like foxhunting, steeplechase racing saw a resurgence beginning in the last decade of the nineteenth century that continued through the twentieth century. "In many ways," observes the National Steeplechase Association on their website, "the Depression years of the 1930s constituted a Golden Age of American steeplechasing," noting the emergence of "Many of the sport's top horsemen" and their benefactors, including in particular the du Pont family:

"Both Cocks and Bostwick trained under Brose Clark on Long Island, while Bassett handled the horses of Marion duPont, who would later marry actor Randolph Scott. Cocks fondly recalled those times. 'Laing was a good rider, and Bassett was, too. Pete Bostwick was tremendous. Laing and Bassett were bigger guys, but Pete was built more like a jockey.'

When Marion duPont's brother, William duPont Jr., built Delaware Park, a steeplechase course designed by Morris Dixon was one of its distinctive features. Also in the mid-1930s, duPont built the Fair Hill steeplechase course in northern Maryland to duplicate the look and feel of an English country steeplechase course.

Marion duPont won many important races with a small son of Man o' War named Battleship, including the American Grand National in 1934 and Aintree's Grand National in 1938, a contest in which the little 40-to-1 long shot caught the favorite in the last stride. Battleship thus became the first American-bred and American-owned horse to win at Aintree. At stud in Virginia, Battleship sired two steeplechase champions, War Battle (1947) and Shipboard (1956).

A patron of Camden, South Carolina's Springdale Course, Marion duPont Scott was a major supporter of the Colonial Cup, a championship race in the fall that now has been renamed in her honor. She also held steeplechase races at her Virginia home, Montpelier, and was honored in 1965 as the first recipient of the F. Ambrose Clark Award for her many contributions to the sport." (Ibid)

The du Pont legacy in foxhunting and steeplechase racing stretched from Pennsylvania to Virginia and continues today at Maryland's Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area, where foxhounds are again being raised and the annual Fair Hill Races have been running since 1934.

Fair Hill Estate History

William du Pont, Jr., son of William, Sr. and Annie du Pont, was born in 1896 in England. Best known for their family business, the E. I. Du Pont Company in Delaware, the du Pont's were among the wealthy industrialist class that grew out of developments in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. William du Pont, Jr. spent much of his early years at the family estate of Montpelier in the famed Piedmont hunt country of Virginia. There he developed his love of horses and foxchasing (the Americanized form of foxhunting in which the fox is not killed at the end of the hunt). Du Pont established his Foxcatcher Hounds pack in 1912 at the age of 16 and continued his hunting and racing interests throughout his life as a pastime and side-business. The following excerpt from the biography which accompanies the William du Pont, Jr. Papers housed at the Hagley Museum & Library in Delaware, provides an overview of the significance and extent of du Pont's interests outside of the family chemical business:

"Besides being a prominent local financier, William du Pont, Jr. was well known as a proponent of equestrian arts and sports. His childhood spent at his father's estates provided him with plenty of opportunities to learn about and love horses and hunting dogs. He established his first foxhound pack in 1912 at Montpelier and in 1926 moved it to the farm in Cecil County, Maryland, later known as his Fair Hill estate. The Foxcatcher Hounds pack, named after his farm in Pennsylvania, was well recognized among foxhunting clubs of America. William du Pont, Jr. was an active member of the American Foxhound Club (he held offices

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____

Eligibility not recommended _____

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

MHT Comments:

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Date

Reviewer, National Register Program

Date

of vice president and president), Masters of Foxhound Associations of America, and a number of local foxhunting clubs in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and Delaware. He organized and operated the Foxcatcher Hounds Hunting Club at his premises in Fair Hill, Maryland, as a seasonal hunt for his family members and friends.

His love of hunting led William du Pont, Jr. to become an enthusiastic horse rider and owner of Thoroughbred race horses. His horses stabled at Bellevue Hall, Delaware, and Walnut Hall Farm, Virginia, were trained by well-known trainers Preston E. Burch and Richard E. Handlen and won important races throughout the nation. William du Pont, Jr. built training race tracks at Bellevue and Fair Hill and instituted the Fair Hill Steeplechase as a benefit for Union Hospital at Elkton, Maryland. Together with his sister Marion du Pont Somerville Scott (1894-1983), he operated the annual Montpelier Horse Show (started by their father in 1906) and Montpelier Hunt Race Meeting, which included flat and steeplechase races.

William du Pont, Jr. was recognized internationally as an authority on the design and construction of horse racing courses. He designed more than twenty-five steeplechase and flat racing tracks, among them Delaware Park (Stanton, Delaware) and the National Cup course at Fair Hill, Maryland, a course equivalent to England's Grand National at Aintree. From 1933 through 1937, he worked with the Delaware Racing Commission and the Delaware Steeplechase and Race Association on state legislation to promote Thoroughbred horse breeding and to establish the race track. His initiative brought pari-mutual racing to Delaware with the opening of Delaware Park on June 26, 1937.

... William du Pont, Jr. was the owner of one of the premier herds of the American beef breed, Santa Gertrudis cattle. His herd resulted from a breeding program he designed in the 1940s through 1950s with the help of Robert J. Kleberg Jr. Kleberg was the owner of the King Ranch, Kingsville, Texas, where the breed was initially developed in the 1920s. After William du Pont, Jr.'s death, his Santa Gertrudis purebred cattle were offered for sale and were purchased entirely by Kings Ranch - a sign of the exceptional quality of the herd."

("Biographical Note," William du Pont, Jr. Papers (Accession 2317.II), Hagley Museum and Library, Wilmington, DE 19807)

The Cecil County, Maryland (and partly in Chester Co., PA) estate developed by William du Pont, Jr., known primarily as Fair Hill, but also by some as Foxcatcher Farms, brought all of du Pont's interests together over the three decades of its operation. Of the more than 7,000 acres encompassed within the estate, over 5,600 acres were located in Cecil County along the upper Big Elk Creek.

Du Pont's acquisitions in Cecil County began in 1927 with a lease of land from Gilbert Cann (Inv.#4) to du Pont's private hound-breeding enterprise "Foxcatcher Hounds." By 1935, according to an aerial view map in du Pont's business papers, the land area north of Telegraph Road (Rt. 273) was held under the corporate name of Center Square, Inc. Cann later conveyed the initial leased tract to Center Square, Inc. in 1930 (CCDB SRA 12/382).

The racetrack and steeplechase course (Inv.#P), completed by 1934 for its inaugural steeplechase race, also appear in the 1935 map, though not as part of the Center Square grouping. The racetrack properties were purchased in 1928 by John McComb of Delaware, who transferred the six properties totalling 334 acres, to the Delaware Land Development Co. (DLDC) the same year (CCDB SRA 5/358). In 1929, the DLDC purchased John W. Steele's 27.5-acre tract to complete the racetrack area acquisition (CCDB SRA 7/253).

The racetrack area land purchase of 1928 included the Frank Gregg farm (formerly Samuel Pennock; MIHP#CE-365 and 366, Inv.#79) and its right-of-way to the main road. This access road was renamed Kennel Road when du Pont established his foxhound kennel operations on the former Gregg farm. The house became the Houndsman's House, the barn a studhorse stable, and on the grounds were built the kennels, Hunter Barn (Inv.#S), and Huntsman's House (MIHP#CE-1524, Inv.#R).

The J. Z. Finley farm (MIHP#CE-301, Inv.#28), purchased as part of the Center Square, Inc. section by 1935, became du Pont's Fair Hill estate home. Now housing the Fair Hill Nature Center, a brief history of the property notes that in 1944-45, du Pont hired

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____

Eligibility not recommended _____

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

MHT Comments:

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Date

Reviewer, National Register Program

Date

Italian stone masons to build a new house of his own design, using the stones from the Finley house as well as from other houses and nearby quarries ("Fair Hill History," Fair Hill Nature Center, handout). The du Pont house stands on the foundations of the former Finley house. Nearby, a caretaker's house was constructed about 1940, while the Finley barn (ca. 1825) remained in use for the estates farming operation.

Land purchases continued through the 1930s and 1940s and were substantially complete at the time that the "Fair Hill, Inc." property map was drawn on January 1, 1952. Many of the farms and houses were leased back to the farmers through the 1930s and 40s, who produced the hay and grains used in the horse and beef cattle operations on the estate ("Business Papers," "Center Square, Inc., 1862-1952 1938-1946," Box 275, Wm du Pont, Jr. papers (Accession 2317.II), Hagley Museum and Library, Wilmington, DE).

The complicated corporate structure of du Pont's Cecil County enterprise is explained in this notation by an archivist for the William du Pont, Jr. Papers, "Business Papers":

"Foxcatcher Farms, Inc., incorporated in 1927, was the first company organized by William du Pont, Jr., and it was his earliest attempt to operate Thoroughbred race horse breeding and racing as a business. Due to financial difficulties, the company ceased operations in 1931, and du Pont continued the business as his private enterprise under the name "Foxcatcher Farms." In a similar way, his foxhound breeding and foxhunting business started as a private Foxcatcher hound pack in 1912, was reorganized as Foxcatcher Hounds, Inc., in 1938, then became a private enterprise again in 1945.

Shapdale, Inc., administered a number of subsidiary corporations organized by William du Pont, Jr., such as investment companies...[including] Stockford Farms, Inc. (organized in 1928 as a subsidiary of Delaware Land Development Company, acquired by Shapdale, Inc., in 1930)...

Stockford Farms, Inc., in turn, divided its land holdings in Maryland and Pennsylvania between seven subsidiaries organized in 1938: Center Square, Inc., Foxcatcher Hounds, Inc. (name changed to Fair Hill, Inc., in 1940), Little Elk, Inc., New London, Inc., Springlawn, Inc., Tri-State, Inc., and Turkey Town, Inc. These companies were involved in farming, leasing of farms, foxhunting, and thoroughbred cattle rearing. They were dissolved in 1945-1947 when Shapdale, Inc., formed new subsidiaries on the same premises as Stockford Farms, Inc., Fair Hill, Inc. (Maryland) and Springlawn Corporation (Pennsylvania, originally a subsidiary of Center Square, Inc., which Shapdale, Inc., took over in 1947).

Center Square, Inc., was a company which specialized in the breeding and rearing of Hereford cattle, and it was absorbed into Foxcatcher Livestock Company. When du Pont became interested in breeding the American beef cattle brand Santa Gertrudis during the 1940s, it was Foxcatcher Livestock Company that established the new breeding and commercial herds. The plan of reorganization and recapitalization for Shapdale, Inc., Stockford Farms, Inc., Fair Hill, Inc., and Foxcatcher Livestock Company was approved on July 12, 1962. Under the reorganization, Foxcatcher Livestock Company was merged into Fair Hill, Inc., and Stockford Farms, Inc., was merged into Shapdale, Inc." ("Business Papers - Scope and Content," William du Pont, Jr. Papers, Hagley Museum & Library)

Du Pont's beef cattle operation occupied much of the northern, Center Square/Foxcatcher Livestock Co. section of the estate through the 1940s. There he constructed an elaborate feed mill operation and water system, much of it still in evidence on the landscape today (2014) (Inv.#D). Pasturage for the large cattle herd required removal of historic fencing associated with the smaller farms and the closure of several county roads: "Examples of closed roads included the road from Big Elk Chapel to the former village of Cowentown, a north-south road that linked MD Rte 273 with the Pennsylvania line north of Gallaher Road, a portion of an east-west road that led to Center School, and the eastern section of Tawes Drive, known as Union School Road." (Goodwin 2004, Sec. 8, p. 19) The closed roads were used as part of the estate's internal system of roads and trails, and continue in that capacity today (2014).

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____

Eligibility not recommended _____

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

MHT Comments:

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Date

Reviewer, National Register Program

Date

Other landscape features remaining as important markers of the du Pont estate era include the horse (and hound) bridges over the public roads (MIHP#CE-1514), culverts to allow cattle to pass, heavy railroad tie timber fences to corral bulls, and numerous horse sheds with their signature turquoise-colored board and batten siding. The turf racetrack itself, along with the steeplechase coarses, remain intact and in use for their original purpose (Inv.#P). The Fair Hill Races, the former Foxcatcher National Steeplechase, have been running since 1934. The grandstands, though updated, still reflect the du Pont era and intended use.

Likewise the Cecil County Fair Grounds (Inv.#Q) were initially developed as the site of the Cecil County Breeders Fair. The horse show ring and paddock date to the 1930s installation of the fair grounds. In 1953, du Pont constructed five cattle barns on the fair ground to accommodate an annual cattle breeder association sale - this in exchange for a state license for parimutual betting at the Fair Hill racetrack. The first Cecil County Fair was held on the grounds in 1953 and continues today with three of the five cattle barns still in use. (Goodwin 2004, Sec. 8, pp. 18-19)

One of the last building projects initiated by du Pont, the construction of a "super fence" (Inv.#E) around much of the estate beginning in 1958, was associated with the original purpose of the estate - foxchasing. Because the indigenous white-tailed deer proved to be a distraction to the foxhounds, du Pont's super fence was intended to keep the deer off of estate grounds. An inverted "T" shaped concrete foundation rising 2-3 feet above ground level supports the six-foot high chain link fence topped with a "perpendicular chain link cap":

"The design of the super fence prevented creatures from jumping over or digging under. The super fence was installed along the edges of the public roadways, and outlined blocks of land. The super fence surrounded the acreage bounded by the racetrack (south of MD Rte 273, west of Gallaher Road, and north of Big Elk Chapel Road) and the block of land east of Gallaher Road (south of MD Rte 273 and west of Appleton Road). The super fence also outlined the north side of MD Rte 273 and a section along MD Rte 213." (Goodwin 2004, Sec. 8, p. 20)

With seventeen miles of fence constructed by 1965, the project was halted by the death of William du Pont, Jr. on December 31st of that year.

From 1965 to 1975, the Fair Hill Estate was managed by du Pont's heirs, who leased the cattle operations to an associate of the King Ranch (in Texas). Du Pont's daughter Jean McConnell continued the foxchasing tradition and managed the racetrack and steeplechase area. (Goodwin 2004, Sec. 8, p. 21) In 1975, the Cecil County acreage was sold to the Maryland Department of Natural Resources, including 5,404 acres from Fair Hill, Inc. and 146 acres from Passayunk, Inc. (the discontinuous tract not included in the Fair Hill Estate Historic District boundary).

Bibliography

"An Illustrated Atlas of Cecil County, Maryland." Philadelphia: Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, 1877, Library of Congress, www.loc.gov, accessed August 11, 2014.

Booth, Elizabeth. "Scott's Mills." Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) #CE-514, 1979.
Cecil County Land Records. Maryland State Archives, mdlandrec.net, www.msa.maryland.gov, accessed October 22, 2014.

Cooch, Francis Allyn. Little known history of Newark, Delaware, and its environs. 1936.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____ Eligibility not recommended _____
Criteria: ___A ___B ___C ___D Considerations: ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G
MHT Comments:

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Date

Reviewer, National Register Program

Date

"Foxcatcher Farms/Hill's Fording/Strahorn's Mill Covered Bridge." Maryland Covered Bridges, www.mdcoveredbridges.com/foxcatcherfarms.html, accessed November 3, 2014.

Griffth, Dennis. "Map of the State of Maryland" Philadelphia: J. Vallance, 1795, Library of Congress, www.loc.gov, accessed August 11, 2014.

Kilby, Emily. Personal communication and unbound personal research files, July 2014.

Johnston, George. History of Cecil County Maryland. Elkton: Self published, 1881.

Lemon, James T. The Best Poor Man's Country on Earth: A Geographical Study of Early Southeastern Pennsylvania. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1972.

"Martenet's Map of Cecil County, Maryland." Baltimore[?]: S. J. Martenet, 1858, Library of Congress, www.loc.gov, accessed August 11, 2014.

Maryland State Archives. Plats.net, www.msa.maryland.gov, accessed August 11, 2014.

National Steeplechase Association. www.nationalsteeplechase.com.

Reed, Paula S. Tillers of the Soil: A History of Agriculture in Mid-Maryland. Frederick, MD: Catoclin Center for Regional Studies, 2011.

Strassburger, John, ed. A Centennial View: Foxhunting in North America Today. Derrydale Press, 2011.

Touart, Paul. "New Munster Stone." MIHP #CE-1005, 1979.

U.S. Population Census Records. HeritageQuest Online, accessed through Western Maryland Regional Library's online database system.

Walsh, Richard, and William Lloyd Fox. Maryland: A History 1932-1974. Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 1974.

William du Pont, Jr. Papers (Accession 2317.II), Hagley Museum and Library, Wilmington, DE 19807.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____ Eligibility not recommended _____

Criteria: ___A ___B ___C ___D Considerations: ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G

MHT Comments:

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services_____
Date_____
Reviewer, National Register Program_____
Date

Fair Hill Estate Historic District, MIHP# CE-1434

2014 addendum/update

Fair Hill vicinity

Cecil County, Maryland

Property Inventory

The property inventory is organized by Quads, an arbitrary division of the Fair Hill Estate Historic District to aid in locating and mapping identified resources. The four attached Site Maps correspond to these four Quads: Quad 1 is the NW section, bounded on the south by Route 273 and on the east by Big Elk Creek; Quad 2 is the NE section, bounded on the west by Big Elk Creek and on the south by Route 273; Quad 3 is the SW section, bounded on the north by Route 273 and on the east by Gallaher Road; Quad 4 is the SE section, bounded on the west by Gallaher Road and on the north by Route 273.

Resources listed in the inventory have been assigned consecutive numbers following a general east-west route through the Quads. These numbers are used to identify individual resources or resource groups on the Site Maps, and should refer the user back to the inventory list for descriptions and associated MIHP and/or DNR numbers, and contributing/non-contributing status. The numbering system is based on extensive research completed by local historian Emily Kilby and her resulting map (Figure 7), which is used here as a base map for the Site Maps (4 quads). Additional resources located within the district boundary that were not part of Kilby's list, are here given a letter (A, B, C...) designation. Kilby's list also included resources not owned by MdDNR (inholdings) or that are located outside the district boundary – these numbered resources are noted in the inventory as such. Potential archeological sites (that is, sites with no above ground remains) that have not been investigated are noted but not counted. Please refer to the Goodwin 2004 MIHP (CE-1434) inventory for previously listed archeological sites (not listed in the inventory below).

Property Inventory:

Quad 1, NW Section

1. H. T. Grant rubble site (not viewed) 1 contributing site
2. F. T. and C. W. Janes, rubble site (not viewed) 1 contributing site
3. Unknown rubble site (not viewed) 1 contributing site
4. Cann Property (MIHP #CE-1523). Stone rubble pile with a partial wall standing and covered with vegetation. The 1998 MIHP form shows part of the house standing. It was a two story stone building that appears to have been stuccoed. The site also included a barn, the stone foundations of which were visible in 1998. 1 contributing site

5. Wright (1935), potential site (not investigated)
6. Wright (1935), potential site (not investigated)
7. Wright (1935), potential site (not investigated)
8. Centre School (MIHP# CE-758) (DNR#106). Stone one story school building, ca. 1849; rebuilt 1980s. It is identified on the 1858 map as "Centre School" and on the 1877 atlas as "School #6," according to MIHP records. White stucco covers the stone walls. The entrance is in the east gable end, with three windows along each side and two windows in the west gable end. The roof is wood shingle and a small brick flue in the west gable serves a stove pipe. Characteristic of local stone buildings, the sides of the window openings at the interior are curved.

1 contributing building

- 9, 10. Fair Hill Training Center, built in 1983 and leased from MD DNR. The training center covers the former McMaster Farm site (MIHP# CE-364). No above ground physical evidence of the farmstead remains. The training center includes approximately 17 metal horse barns and related structures, race track and ponds, all non-contributing.

17 non-contributing buildings

3 non-contributing structures (track and ponds)

11. Hathaway Property (MIHP# CE-1518), also known as the former Queen City Lumber Company. Currently the complex is the office and maintenance area for the Natural Resource Management Area. The house (DNR#63) appears to date from the 1930s, but was extensively remodeled and updated after 1998 when the MIHP form for the complex was completed. Currently the house is covered with vinyl siding, and has vinyl windows and shutters. The complex also includes a large metal maintenance building that DNR built in 2001. There are older frame workshops (DNR#64, 67) from the Hathaway and lumber company era, probably 1930s, a frame barn with concrete foundations (DNR#117), and foundations of another barn that are stone, covered with concrete.

4 contributing buildings

1 contributing site (barn foundation)

1 non-contributing building (metal maintenance building)

[12. Inholding, privately owned]

13. Siti (Alex. Hill? 1858) rubble site (not viewed)

1 contributing site

14. Unknown potential site (not investigated)

[15. Inholding, privately owned (Fair Hill Inn)]

- 16, 17, 18. Wright properties (Alden, Kirk, and Buffington, 1858 map), rubble (not viewed)

3 contributing sites

- 19, 20. Cockerham Property (MIHP# CE-771). All that currently remains is a cast concrete stave silo, with collapsed roof. According to the 1998 MIHP form for the property there was a ca. 1910 frame house with decorative shingle siding, in deteriorated condition. There was likely also a barn present. The site is adjacent to the Mason-Dixon Line. Currently the site is used as a youth camp area.

1 contributing site

- A. Mason-Dixon Milestone, #3 (MIHP# CE-1013). This stone marks the third mile west of the survey starting point at the northeast corner of Maryland. The stones were originally set in 1766.

1 contributing object

- B. Mason-Dixon Milestone #4 (MIHP # CE-1014). This stone marks the fourth mile west of the survey starting point at the northeast corner of Maryland. The stones were originally set in 1766.

1 contributing object

21. Unknown rubble site (Jas. Lammey, 1858?) (not viewed)

1 contributing site

22. Unknown potential site (not investigated)

23. Lammey potential site (not investigated)

24. Unknown potential site (not investigated)

25. J. H. Peterson Property (MIHP#CE-362). This complex includes the remnant of a ca. 1910 frame L-shaped house (DNR#111), now in ruins, a smoke house remnant (DNR#103), a frame building enclosing an above-ground wood water tower (DNR#101), said to date from ca. 1955; a frame barn dating from the mid-19th century (DNR#100), and two du Pont-era frame horse stables (DNR# 104, 105) with associated fencing. The house's rear wing is partially intact, resting on stone foundations, with lapped horizontal wood siding. Window trim includes flat molded caps above the window openings. Ruins of the interior reveals sawn lath. Remaining construction materials indicate a ca. 1910 construction date. The smoke house is probably contemporary with the house.

According to the 2004 MIHP survey of the NRMA, the water tower and building housing it date from 1955. This fire suppression system also included a concrete lined reservoir located between the Peterson complex and the nearby feed mill area to the east (counted with the feed mill complex). The water tower house is covered with

board and batten siding, two horizontal tongue and grooved wood secured with metal staves.

The barn is a framed structure on local stone foundations. The framing system is hewn with each bent having canted queen posts. A one story shed is attached to the east gable wall. The building is a bank barn with a gable-roofed extension, perpendicular to the main barn structure giving access to the threshing floor. The lower level that housed animals has curved stone walls at the window openings, typical of local stone construction. There is no forebay. Several barns in the vicinity follow this form, or are similar in design. It appears to date from the 1830-1850 period. The current siding material is board and batten.

In addition there are two du Pont-era horse stables, one story frame buildings with board and batten siding. Fencing associated with this period consists of vertical railroad tie-sized wood posts placed about a foot apart, and linked by a top rail.

1 contributing site (house ruin)

5 contributing buildings

1 contributing structure (water tower)

26. Unknown potential site (not investigated)

27. A. A. Peach (Lawr. Sentman, 1858) rubble site (not viewed)

1 contributing site

C. On the north side of Tawes Drive, between the Peterson complex and the Feed Mill area is a du Pont era horse stable (DNR#87) and paddock.

1 contributing building

D. Feed Mill (part of the Finley Farm, MIHP# CE-301). The Feed Mill complex is located on the north side of Tawes Drive, just west of Big Elk Creek. According to the NRMA survey documentation (MIHP#CE-1434) done in 2004, the Feed Mill was established in 1947 to accommodate William du Pont's Santa Gertrudis cattle breeding operation. In addition to the mill structure is a large concrete and gravel slab with two gable-roofed hay sheds, constructed by DNR in 2002. Originally cow barns occupied the space. The feed mill (DNR#97) is a large wood framed building, two and a half stories high and sheathed with corrugated sheet metal. Shed extensions are attached to the north and south sides for the length of the building. Corn cribs are included in the south shed extension. A row of six-light clerestory windows follows the eaves at the top of the mill. Continuing from the rear (east) end of the mill is a one story gable-roofed hay shed that turns at nearly a right angle to the north. Along the north side of the building stands a row of nine concrete panel stave silos. There is also a metal-sided equipment shed (DNR#90) at the west end of the complex.

This site also had a fire suppression system with a concrete reservoir and six concrete block gable roofed pump houses covered with corrugated metal. The reservoir, no

longer in use, shows in aerial photographs in a field to the northwest of the cow barn site.

8 contributing buildings (feed mill, pump houses, shed)
10 contributing structures (silos and reservoir)
2 non-contributing buildings (2002 hay sheds)

28. Fair Hill Nature Center (Finley Farm MIHP# CE-301). This complex includes a stone house built by William du Pont in the 1940s (DNR#8), a second stone and frame house (DNR#51) dating from 1946 built for the veterinarian for the cattle operation, and a stone end barn (DNR#89) dating from ca. 1830. There is a du Pont era horse barn (DNR#88) to the west of the Finley barn. The stone house replaced an earlier stone dwelling that was probably contemporary with the barn. The current building is on the original foundation with added wings on each end. Currently the building is the Fair Hill Nature Center, but it was constructed as the du Pont's estate residence. It is a two story, four-bay Colonial Revival influenced house with attached wings. The roofing material is slate.

According to research by Emily Kilby, the stone house was likely built earlier than noted in the MIHP# CE-1434 form. According to her research, "The existing building was constructed in 1939/40, using new and salvaged materials. Many of the interior architectural details were taken from the Clubhouse [MIHP#CE-75, Inv.#74], and the stone was gathered from other sites on the estate. The original buildings on this site were built during the ownership of the Crothers/Caruthers family who then sold it to the Hill family; J.Z. Finley, who lived on the other side of Big Elk in what became the Beers property didn't buy this property until 1873." (Kilby 2014, personal communication)

The second house on in the complex is a stone and vinyl-sided frame house built in 1946. The north and east walls are stone and south and west walls are frame. Distinctive features include a shed roofed wall dormer on the south wall, and a fanlight window in the west gable end.

The Finley barn is a stone bank barn with framed gables and a framed front. The framing is currently covered with board and batten siding. The barn had an extended forebay which was removed in 2003. The stone supporting walls and columns remain. A gabled extension from the north wall bridges an open area between the barn ramp and the threshing floor. The open alleyway allowed access to the lower level from the west side. An original brick lined arched opening allowed access to the lower level from the east end wall as well.

To the west of the complex is a frame du Pont era horse barn and adjoining paddock.
1 contributing building

29. M. Sentman ruin. According to research by Emily Kilby, this small property lies southwest of the Natural Center complex and was a subdivision of the larger tract owned by the Carothers, then Elijah Hill, who sold off this and a neighboring parcel

in about 1850. Michael Sentman, cabinetmaker, is the owner listed on both the 1858 and 1877 maps, but it seems likely that the home and close-by stable/shop were constructed by one of the earlier owners. A public road surveyed in 1834 connecting Rt. 273 (at about the location of the radio tower) and the predecessor to Strahorn's mill cut through this property and ran between the Nature Center house and barn. This house had two front doors, which is not often seen in Fair Hill houses.

1 contributing site

30. M. L. Moon (Anderson 1858) ruin (not viewed)

1 contributing site

31. G. T. Peterson (T. Finley 1858) ruin (not viewed)

1 contributing site

E. Super Fence/T Fence (representative section). Fencing installed by du Pont to follow the property boundary. Never fully completed. Fencing has a three-foot-wide and deep concrete base, a concrete upright berm or skirt, chain link fence on metal posts with a distinctive T or horizontal on top of each post with a horizontal band of chain link topping the fence. Ca. 1959.

1 contributing structure

32. McFarland Farm Barn Ruin, McFarland Road, located south of the super fence, between it and Telegraph Road (MD 273). The barn is a ruin, fully collapsed into stone and wood rubble under pieces of corrugated metal roofing. The barn was still standing at the time the 2004 MIHP form for Fair Hill NRMA was written, and it is described in more detail in that document, and noted as in "near ruinous condition."

1 contributing site

F. Radio Tower, located south of McFarland Road and north of Telegraph Road (MD 273), east of the bow hunter parking lot. Metal tower structure.

1 non-contributing structure

33. Unknown potential site (not investigated)

[34. Inholding, privately owned]

35. Buchanan potential site (not investigated)

[36. Inholding, privately owned]

G. Big Elk Creek Covered Bridge (MIHP # CE-238), 1860 (MDBridges.com, citing newspaper accounts of construction). This covered bridge is framed with a Burr arch truss system, and sheathed with horizontal wood siding. The area immediately beneath the eaves is left open to allow light into the structure. Stone flared wing walls have been parged with concrete. The roof is shingled. A stone monument in

front of the bridge carries a bronze tablet that announces that the bridge is a Maryland Historic Civil Engineering Landmark.

1 contributing structure

Quad 2, NE Section

- H. Concrete Low Water Horse Bridge, Big Elk Creek. Located north of the Feed Mill property. Reinforced concrete with steel beams over the creek.

1 contributing structure

- I. Black Bridge Road bridge over Big Elk Creek, 2001.

1 non-contributing structure

- J. Old Route 273 Bridge over Big Elk Creek, (MIHP# CE-1514, Bridge #24), Ca. 1935. Concrete bridge with open balustrade side walls.

1 contributing structure

- K. Small concrete bridge over tributary to Big Elk Creek, du Pont era. Flat deck with metal pipe railing.

1 contributing structure

37. McClosky Farm site (MIHP#CE-1519). Located just south of the Mason-Dixon Line and west of Appleton Road, this property is now just ruins. What remains of the farmstead is a partial stone barn wall and a stone retaining wall for the ramp that led to the threshing floor. The finished end of the ramp indicates that the barn had a drive-through under a structure leading from the ramp into the barn's threshing floor, like the Finley and Beers barns. There are also three brick-arched openings in the remnant barn wall. The stone and log house that was part of the complex is now only a site with some foundations remaining. This area is known on the NRMA as the McCloskey Camp Site for boy scouts.

1 contributing site

38. Unknown (R. Simmons 1858?) rubble site (not viewed)

1 contributing site

- L. Mason-Dixon Milestone #2 (MIHP#CE-1012). This stone marks the second mile west of the survey starting point at the northeast corner of Maryland. The stones were originally set in 1766.

1 contributing object

39. Alexander-Bunting Farm (MIHP#CE-717). Located north of Black Bridge Road. This farmstead was a ruin in 2004, and included remnants of a house, barn and silo. In earlier MIHP investigations the house was described as constructed in two parts, one log and one stone. According to research by Emily Kilby, it was associated with the Alexander family.

1 contributing site

40. Strahorn Mill site (1858 and 1877 maps), Strahorn sawmill and lumber dealership according to research by Emily Kilby. Historic photographs show the mill to have been a two story five bay gable fronted frame building with a long wing extending to its rear. The farmstead associated with the sawmill was located about ¼ mile away.
1 contributing site

41. Strahorn house rubble site, includes a barn ruin (not viewed)
1 contributing site

42. Strahorn secondary house rubble site (not viewed)
1 contributing site

M. "Beloved" Movie Set site (MIHP# CE-1517). This movie, which starred Oprah Winfrey and Danny Glover was filmed on this site in 1997. When the 1998 MIHP form was written, the buildings constructed on the site for the movie set were still in place, these are no longer standing.
1 non-contributing site

N. On the south side of Union School Road, stands a metal covered shed.
1 non-contributing building

(#43 included within #48 Alexander-Beers Farm)

44. Hobson (Chambers 1858; Steele 1877) ruin (not viewed)
1 contributing site

[45. No information provided]

46. New Union School House rubble site (not viewed)
1 contributing site

47. Old Union School House rubble site (not viewed)
1 contributing site

48. Alexander-Beers (T. Finley 1858) Farm complex, (MIHP# CE-300), 1826 (date tablet on barn). This complex includes the house (DNR#71), barn (DNR#72), smoke house (DNR#74), a frame and stone outbuilding attached to the barn, a stone spring house (DNR#75) and four du Pont era horse barns (DNR#76-79).

The house is a two-part stone building with a telescoping frame addition forming an L to the rear. Both of the stone sections have a light coat of stucco over rubble stone walls. The older section is one and a half stories, three bays with a central entrance. The second section is two stories, although it shares the same roof line. It sits lower, due to the sloping landscape. The house appears to have been built about the same time as the barn, which is dated 1826.

The barn is very similar to the Finley barn, with stone end and rear walls, framed gables and front, and a framed, gable roofed bridge from the ramp to the threshing floor, allowing a drive through for access to the lower level from the back. It has an extended fore bay to which an equipment shed addition is attached. Other attachments lead from the east end of the barn.

A two story stone smokehouse is on the opposite side of Tawes Drive from the house. To the west is a rubble foundation remnant of another outbuilding (#43).

7 contributing buildings

1 contributing site

49. Haller (Mrs. A. Garrett 1858; Jos. Brown 1877) rubble site (not viewed). A stone retaining wall with access steps is located along the west side of Ben Road, south of Old Union School Road. The house was said to have been brick and there was also a barn. It was originally an Alexander property and the Alexander Mill site (later Sentman's Mill) was nearby, near the old route 273 bridge over Big Elk Creek. Ben Road gets its name from a free African-American named Ben, who lived along the road.

1 contributing site

50. Skinner-Smith property, west side of Appleton Road, 2583 Appleton Road. (MIHP# CE-1513). Brick three story, three bay house (DNR#53) with a central entrance. A two story L extends to the rear. The house has a very shallow pitched roof and a brick corbeled cornice. The central front third story window has been closed in with brick and the front porch and windows replaced. Front wall bricks are all-stretcher. The house appears to date from the 1850s and is influenced by the Greek Revival and Italianate styles. The rear of the kitchen wing show evidence of an attached bake oven that was removed and the opening patched with brick. There is a frame carriage house/stable (DNR#54) behind the brick house. It is covered with vertical board siding and has a sheet metal roof.

2 contributing buildings

51. Frank Trular property (1935 map) rubble site (not viewed)

1 contributing site

[52. Outside district boundary]

- 53, 54. Castner property (1935 map) rubble site (not viewed)

1 contributing site

55. Sentman's Mill and working housing site (1858 and 1877 maps). This was the former Alexander Mill site. The Alexander mill is depicted on a 1793 map. By the 1858 map it was Sentman's Factory. According to research by Emily Kilby, it burned in 1875-6, and was not rebuilt. Stones from its walls were reportedly salvaged by William du Pont to construct the grandstands at the racetrack.

1 contributing site

56. John T. Willis (1877 map) rubble site (not viewed)

1 contributing site

[57. No information provided]

[58. Outside district boundary]

59. Lynch (1935 map) ruin (Geo. Garrett 1858; Judge Stump/D. Alexander 1877) (not viewed)

1 contributing site

60. Carter (Jos. Mathias 1877) ruin, includes remnants of a stone (quartz) house and foundations of an outbuilding (not viewed)

1 contributing site

O. Mason Dixon Milestone #1 (MIHP# CE-1011). This stone marks the first mile west of the survey starting point at the northeast corner of Maryland. The stones were originally set in 1766.

1 contributing object

61. Mathias (1935 map) potential site (not investigated)

62. Alexander Stone House ruin (MIHP# CE-729) (not viewed)

1 contributing site

63. Unknown potential site (not investigated)

64. Alexander House (McMullen 1935 map) rubble site (not viewed)

1 contributing site

65. Alexander House ruin (MIHP# CE-714), located on the east side of Appleton Road (not viewed)

1 contributing site

65b. Alexander Barn ruin, located on the west side of Appleton Road opposite the house ruin (not viewed)

1 contributing site

[#s 66 through 73 are located outside of the district boundary]

Quad 3, SW Section

74. The "Clubhouse" (MIHP #CE-75; DNR#1)) is located on the south side of Old Route 273. It is an early 19th century stone house (W. H. Brokaw 1877; McCormick 1935)

with a du Pont era frame addition. The stone section is two stories, three bays by three bays with a frame two bay addition to its east end. The original front entrance was in the west bay of the front (north) elevation, but this opening has been converted to a window. There is a large stone chimney at the east end wall, where the frame addition is attached. Other additions include dormer windows and two one story extensions. Alterations and additions were under du Pont ownership.

1 contributing building

- P. Fair Hill Race Track complex (MIHP#CE-1004) consists of du Pont era and later constructions including an oval turf race track (1927-1928) with fencing; a steeplechase course; three large horse stables, of parged concrete block with 20 stalls along each side; along Ranger Skinner Drive, on the north side of the turf track are grandstands. The central section appears to date from the 1930s and is of cast concrete with metal pipe railings. Metal bleachers have been added to the upper level and a wood framed press box and observation area. Newer sections of grandstand, fabricated of wood and steel flank the older section.

On the opposite side of the Ranger Skinner Drive are a series of buildings, most from the du Pont era and some later. These include a long concrete block building containing betting windows (DNR#4), which appears to date from the du Pont era. There is a shed behind this building; a concrete block "weigh-in" building (DNR#7) and jockey locker area (DNR#5) are behind a two story frame hip-roofed building, the "Secretary's Office" (DNR#6), dating from ca. 1935; the "tea barn" (DNR#3), a gambrel roofed, vinyl sided frame barn on concrete foundations used for special events dates from ca. 1935; race horse detention barn (DNR#10) is a concrete block building, ca. 1935, covered with vinyl siding. All of these buildings date from the du Pont era. More recently constructed is the Thoroughbred Racing Association (TRA) headquarters building (DNR#2), a modern L-shaped hip-roofed stone building.

10 contributing buildings

6 contributing structures (race track, steeplechase course and four sets of grandstands)

1 non-contributing building (TRA Headquarters)

75. James Moore House site and barn (MIHP#CE-1003; DNR#21). This property also once included a house. The barn stands at the northeast edge of the fairgrounds. It is a ca. 1830s-1850s frame building covered with asphalt shingles. It was part of the James Moore farmstead.

1 contributing building

1 contributing site

- Q. Fairgrounds for Cecil County are adjacent to the race track. Buildings and structures include seven 4-H barns, identified A-G. A, B, C and F, G are du Pont era wood framed cow barns (ca. 1953); D and E are newer metal Butler type buildings. Hipped roof modern brick restroom building; modern Butler type metal activity hall building (DNR#123); modern pavilion and concession stand; an office building (DNR#18) and

storage building (DNR#124); two open arenas, one oval with open bleachers along the west side, and the other rectangular with covered seating (DNR#17).

7 contributing buildings (du Pont era)

4 contributing structures (arenas and associated grandstands)

6 non-contributing buildings

76. Grammy's Run/Strahorn Farm, 4647 Telegraph Road, (MIHP#CE-1097). This ca. 1880 farmstead was not viewed in detail, thus this description relies on earlier survey documentation. However, since the most recent survey update, in 2004, a new house has been added to the property, adjacent to the original house. It dates from before 2008 when Google Map data was recorded, and after the survey done for the 2004 MIHP form (MIHP#CE-1434). The house (DNR#118) is similar to the nearby Janney property. It is a T-shaped frame Gothic Revival style house, three bays wide with a central cross gable. Distinguishing features include Gothic arched windows in the gables and cross gable and molded peaked window architraves. The barn (DNR#119) is located to the southwest of the house and is a bank barn of timber framed construction on stone foundations. Like several barns at Fair Hill NRMA, it has a gabled entrance structure providing access from the ramp to the threshing floor, and bridging an opening in the ramp that allowed access to the ground floor area of the barn from the rear. The other Fair Hill barns that follow this configuration date from the mid-19th century. This one is deemed to be much later since it is noted as not appearing on the 1858 or 1877 maps of the area. Other buildings associated with the property include a milk house (DNR#121), corn crib (DNR#127) and equipment shed (DNR#120), as noted in the 2004 documentation.

5 contributing buildings

1 non-contributing building (modern house)

[77. Inholding, privately owned]

78. Burton (1935 map; E. Cruther 1877?) rubble site. Emily Kilby notes that the house site is located on Rt. 273 (Telegraph Road) and that the bank barn wall is incorporated into one of the steeplechase course jumps. The site also includes another house site facing Gallaher Road and a springhouse west of the house. (not viewed)

1 contributing site

- R. Huntsman's House, 60 Kennel Road (MIHP #CE-1524; DNR#31). One and a half story, five bay frame "Cape Cod" type dwelling with central entrance and three gabled frontal dormers. Various dates are reported for this house, from "mid-20th century" to 1928 to 1941. The house's appearance suggests 1930s construction. A garage (DNR#32) of the same period is located behind the house.

2 contributing buildings

- S. Hunter Barn, Kennel Road (DNR#36). A large frame horse barn with a gable roof. Ca.1935 with a 1950s addition. To its north side is a large hay barn that is post du Pont and a small shed with corrugated siding (DNR#38?), and to its south side is a

modern garage building. To the southwest of this large barn are four more horse stables.

5 contributing buildings (barns/stables)
2 non-contributing buildings (garage and hay barns)
(Shed not counted)

79. Houndsman's complex (house, MIHP #CE-365, DNR#33; barn, MIHP #CE-366, DNR#35), Kennel Road. The house is a small stone two story, three bay dwelling, stuccoed, with a large inside gable end chimney at its west end. The house dates from ca. 1828 (the date of the barn). Frame additions (ca. 1935) have been attached to all sides. West of the house there is a modern metal equipment shed, a metal two bay garage. Behind (south) the house is a frame, board and batten du Pont era two-stall barn. East of the house is a frame, board and batten sided shed, possibly a springhouse, which appears to be a du Pont era construction (DNR#40). The stone barn, located north of the house, has a gable date inscription of 1828. It is a bank barn with an enclosed extended forebay and a continuous ramp at the back leading to the threshing floor. There are also four board and batten horse stables and three sheds located north of the barn. East of the house and barn, on the opposite side of Kennel Road is the dog kennel complex (DNR#39). This includes a U-shaped one story frame kennel dating from ca. 1935. Fenced pens and a modern puppy house (DNR#41, converted from a chicken coop) are part of the complex.

12 contributing buildings (house, barn and du Pont era buildings)
3 non-contributing buildings (modern puppy house, garage and equipment shed)

[#s 80 through 86 are located outside the district boundary]

87. Wm. T. McAllister (1935 map) potential site (not investigated)

88. (89, 90) Saxton Mill complex site (1858 and 1877 maps)

1 contributing site

[#s 91 through 110, see Quad 4, SE Section]

[111 and 112. Outside district boundary]

113. Unknown (Mrs. Valentine 1877?) rubble site (not viewed)

1 contributing site

114. E. Brown (1935 map; Drummond 1858, 1877) rubble site (not viewed)

1 contributing site

115. Bacchus (1935 map; E. Taylor 1877) rubble site (not viewed)

1 contributing site

116. Osbourne-Janney Property, 118 Big Elk Chapel Road, (MIHP#CE-1516). Frame two story Gothic Revival style house (DNR#58) with wood lapped siding, ca. 1890.

It is three bays wide with a central entrance and a T-extension to the rear. It has a central cross gable with Gothic-arched attic window. Two over two light sash windows with peaked architraves complete the exterior. To the southwest of the house is a frame ground barn (DNR#59) with gable end entrance and shed extension on the east elevation. At the time of this survey, the house had been damaged by a gas explosion.

2 contributing buildings

117. Higgins Farm, 68 Big Elk Chapel Road, (MIHP#CE-1520). Stuccoed brick L-shaped house (DNR#55), two and one half stories high, built ca. 1850. Three bays wide with central entrance. Windows have wide wood lintels, reflecting Greek Revival style influence. There is a projecting drip course under the second floor windows, indicating that there was an across-the-front porch originally. A notable feature is the brick corbeled and dentiled cornice. A frame addition is attached to the rear of the house. Behind to the southwest of the house is a frame bank barn (DNR#114). A frame stable (DNR#56) on stone foundations is located north of the barn. To the southeast of the house in a pasture is an animal shelter shed. Another small building or chicken house (DNR#115) is located to the west of the barn.

3 contributing buildings (sheds not counted)

118. Nowland (1935 map; N. Flounders 1877) potential site (not investigated)

[119. Inholding, privately owned]

[120. See Quad 4, SE Section]

121. Unknown (T. Peterson? 1877) potential site (not investigated)

T. Gallaher Road Tunnel/Culvert, ca. 1935. Concrete and corrugated metal culvert or tunnel that takes a gravel trail beneath Gallaher Road between Elk Chapel Road and Telegraph Road (MD 273).

1 contributing structure

U. Cobblestone Horse Bridge, ca. 1935. Concrete and steel bridge over Gallaher Road, between Telegraph Road (MD 273) and Big Elk Chapel Road. The bridge has a rough surfaced concrete deck studded with cobblestone to provide traction for horses. The sides are chain link fencing on steel posts and rails with wood surfacing on the posts.

1 contributing structure

Quad 4, SE Section

91. Blacksmith Shop (1877 map) potential site (not investigated)

92. Wm J. Gallagher (1877 map) potential house site (not investigated)

93. Scotten (1935 map; J.T. Evans 1877) potential site (not investigated)
94. M. Hornet (1877 map) potential site (not investigated)
95. W.E. Cannon (1877 map) potential site (not investigated)
96. Mrs. R. Ford (1877 map) potential site (not investigated)
97. D. Scott? (1877 map) potential site (not investigated)
98. Willis (1935 map; D. Scott? 1877 map) rubble site (not viewed)
1 contributing site
99. Seward (1935 map) rubble site. According to Emily Kilby, this was a frame three bay, two story house with a central front gable, built in the late 19th century and occupied by the Peterson family. A 1960s photograph shows the house vacant but still standing.
1 contributing site
100. Underwood (1935 map) rubble site (not viewed)
1 contributing site
101. Gaylen Farm House (Jos. Steele 1877), east of Gallaher Road (MIHP #CE-517), east of the Willis House on the north side of old Big Elk Chapel Road. In the 1976 MIHP form and photographs for this building, it was described as a two story frame house, three bays wide. There is now (2014) no obvious evidence of this house remaining above ground. From photographs it appeared to date from the late 19th century and was L-shaped.
1 contributing site
- V. Bridge over Big Elk Creek, ca. 1935 (MIHP #CE-1514, Bridge #22). A du Pont era horse bridge. Wood and steel single span bridge with steel side rails.
1 contributing structure
- W. Steel and Concrete Horse Bridge over Big Elk Creek, ca. 1935 (MIHP #CE-1514, Bridge #23). The du Pont era bridge carries horses over Big Elk Creek. It is a two part ramped steel structure with concrete abutments and a center concrete pier. Side rails are steel.
1 contributing structure
102. McLaughlin (1935 map) rubble site, Scott's Mill (McLaughlin 1877) dam remnant (MIHP #CE-710). It can be seen easily along with the course of the head race and tail race in current aerial views
1 contributing site
103. Unknown potential site, probably part of the Scott's Mill complex (not investigated)

104. Gregg (1935 map) rubble site, probably part of the Scott's Mill complex
1 contributing site

- X. Scotts Mill Bridge (MIHP#CE-516), over Big Elk Creek just west of Scott's Mill. Also discussed in CE-1514 as Bridge #20. The current bridge dates from the du Pont era and is constructed of steel and wood with concrete abutments. It replaced a covered bridge that dated from the mid or late 19th century. However, the covered bridge's stone wing walls remain in place.
1 contributing structure

- 105-109. Scott's Mill Complex, east side of Big Elk Creek, south of Telegraph Road (MD 273) (MIHP #s CE-514, CE-515, CE-710), late 18th century. Scott's Mill was one of five that once stood in the area that was to become Fair Hill NRMA, and is the only one still visible, although it is a ruin. The mill remnant (#105) is of stone construction. Three of its walls are still standing for the most part along with some original pegged, mortised and tenoned window frames. A massive corner fireplace system is still evident in the southwest corner of the building. The head and tail races are still visible, entering and exiting the building. The complex at one time included a house, which according to previous MIHP forms, was removed by William du Pont. It was a frame building. According to research by Emily Kilby, information in the MIHP form CE-515 is not correct, "The house inhabited by the miller operating Scott's mill was diagonally across the gravel road from the gristmill, but there is no obvious footprint today." The sawmill rubble site (#108) is located on the south side of the gravel road (old Big Elk Chapel Road). Another rubble site (#109) to the east of the sawmill is an unknown building. A remnant of the mill dam (#102) exists across Big Elk Creek to the north of the mill.
1 contributing site

110. Gregg (1935 map; D. Scott 1858; W.S. Burnite 1877) rubble site (not viewed)
1 contributing site

[#s 111 through 119 see Quad 3, SW Section]

[120. Outside district boundary]

[121. See Quad 3, SW Section]

122. Rental House, 470 Gallaher Road (MIHP#CE-1522; DNR#61) A frame, two story, three bay T-shaped house with one story extensions to the rear and an enclosed front porch. It has a central cross gable with an octagonal window that replaced the original rectangular one. According to the 2004 MIHP documentation (CE-1434), this house was moved to its present location from further north on Gallaher Road before 1960 (prior to the end of the period of significance of the district).
1 contributing building

123. Rental House, 448 Gallaher Road (MIHP#CE-1521, identified as 760 Gallaher Road; DNR#82). A frame, two story, three bay L-shaped house resting on concrete parged stone foundations, ca. 1890. It has a central entrance and a central cross gable with a pointed arched window. The arch is straight sided. Chimneys are corbeled brick and parged. The wing to the rear, forming the L, has several shed-roofed one story extensions. The property includes a frame stable, possibly du Pont era construction (DNR#83).

2 contributing building

[124. Inholding, privately owned]

[125. Inholding, privately owned]

126. Wm. T. Crow (1935 map; R. Johnson 1877) rubble site (not viewed)

1 contributing site

127. Willis House, "The Big Elk Greek Revival" (MIHP#CE-722), noted as the Willis House on the 1877 map, is located on the south side of Big Elk Chapel Road and west of Big Elk Creek. It is incorrectly mapped in the MIHP form CE-722 as being on the north side of the road. MIHP form CE-527 describes a different building, the "Tyson House" which is not the Willis House ruin. However, MIHP form CE-527 mapping records the location of the Willis House. The Willis House ruin is the remains of a two and one half story stone house, five bays wide with a central entrance. There are three half story windows at the top of the front elevation above the first, central and third bays. The west bay and west end wall has fallen away, but the stone edges of the windows can still be seen. Fireplaces are still visible in the east end wall at each story, and there were likely also fireplaces in the west end wall that were similar. The fireboxes and flues were brick. The interior window jambs are curved, as they are with a number of the stone houses in the NRMA. The 1979 MIHP form's photographs show that some molded wood work was still in place at that time, along with a partial roof and floor structure. The house appears to date from the 1850s. According to research by Emily Kilby, it was constructed by James K. Willis.

1 contributing site

128. Crookham (1935 map; J. Work "Auger Maker" 1858, 1877) rubble site (not viewed)

1 contributing site

129. Crookham (1935 map; T. Fulton 1858; Poole 1877) potential site (not investigated)

[130. Outside district boundary]

131. Kirk Brown (1935 map; Jos. Taylor 1858; Jas. Foard 1877) house ruin (not viewed)

1 contributing site

132. Kirk Brown (1935 map) rubble site (not viewed)

1 contributing site

Y. Bridge over Big Elk Creek, ca. 1935 (MIHP #CE-1514, Bridge #24). A du Pont era horse bridge. Wood and steel single span bridge with steel side rails.

1 contributing structure

Resource Count:

Contributing Buildings – 80

Contributing Structures – 32

Contributing Sites – 57

Contributing objects – 4

Non-contributing Buildings – 34

Non-contributing Structures – 5

Non-contributing Sites – 1

Evaluation of Integrity:

At more than 5,000 acres, the Fair Hill Estate Historic District (Fair Hill NRMA) provides a large, preserved agricultural landscape that retains its historic character and appearance. Although most of the farmsteads and industries that marked this landscape in the 18th and 19th centuries have through time reduced to rubble or ruins, they are undisturbed and provide a rich potential for archeological study. The landscape remains open and intact retaining a high level of integrity. The William du Pont era from 1928 through 1965, likewise retains a large amount of its physical record in buildings, structures and designed landscape features installed as part of du Pont's steeplechase and fox hunting domain. Taken in its entirety, Fair Hill Estate Historic District exhibits outstanding integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association with the past.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Fair Hill Estate Historic District (preferred)
other Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area (NRMA)

2. Location

street and number 300 Tawes Drive not for publication
city, town Elkton ☒ vicinity
county Cecil

3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Maryland Department of Natural Resources
street and number 580 Taylor Avenue telephone 410-260-8164
city, town Annapolis state MD zip code 21401

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Cecil County Courthouse tax map and parcel Map 13, Parcel 385
city, town Elkton liber 347 folio 415

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☐ Contributing Resource in National Register District
☐ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
☐ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER
☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
☒ Other: Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	Contributing
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	80
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	34
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> religion	57
		<input type="checkbox"/> social	1
		<input type="checkbox"/> education	32
		<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	5
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	4
		<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	173
		<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	40
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	
		<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use	
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	
		<input type="checkbox"/> other:	

Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory
40

7. Description

Inventory No. CE-1434

Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Description of Fair Hill Estate Historic District

The Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area (NRMA) encompasses over 5,600 acres in the northeastern corner of Maryland and of Cecil County. The Mason-Dixon Line forms the northern boundary of the property and the Maryland-Delaware border is a short distance east of the property's eastern boundary. The land is essentially that which William H. du Pont, Jr. assembled, buying up a group of farms beginning in 1928. The Fair Hill Estate Historic District encompasses 5,486 acres of the total Fair Hill NRMA acreage of 5,622 acres, minus the small discontinuous acreage to the south near Elk Mills.

The landscape is agricultural or wooded, with large patches of woods among farmed lands, mostly hayfields. Big Elk Creek winds north to south through the Management Area and Maryland Route 273 bisects the property east to west. The crossroads village of Fair Hill stands at the west edge of the property, and Appleton at the east side.

Du Pont purchased the lands for the purpose of creating horse racing, fox hunting and steeplechase facilities, and also to accommodate a cattle operation. He maintained a large herd of Santa Gertrudis beef cattle. Although du Pont transformed the property for horse and cattle use, reflected in the current landscape and built environment, European-Americans had occupied the land since the late seventeenth century. A collection of farmsteads and agricultural based industries covered the landscape prior to the du Pont purchase. Most of the surviving buildings or ruins of buildings appear to date from the first half of the nineteenth century.

Many of the pre-du Pont farmsteads are in ruins, or just sites of former farmsteads. Some buildings remain in varying condition. In addition to these older buildings are many resources dating from the du Pont era. These buildings and structures include horse barns, stables, jockeys' facilities, fences and steeplechase hazards. Noteworthy is the seventeen miles of "Super Fence" that du Pont installed, in an attempt to keep white-tailed deer off the property and to keep foxes on the property. Also called T Fence, it has a three-foot-deep poured concrete base holding metal posts and chain link fencing. Horizontal fencing at the top gives it a T shape. Other structures such as bridges of the du Pont era were made of concrete and steel.

William H. du Pont, Jr. died in 1965. Maryland DNR purchased the property from the du Pont estate in 1975, and maintains it as a Natural Resources Management Area (NRMA). Fair Hill NRMA includes a vast array of trails for horseback riding, biking and hiking, turf track and steeplechase course. A fairground is home to the Cecil County Fair, a week-long annual event. The Fair Hill Nature and Environmental Center provides educational nature tours and summer camps for school age children. In addition, Fair Hill NRMA leases a portion of the land in the northwest area of the property to Fair Hill Training Center which operates a training facility for race horses. The training center has one state-of-the-art race track and multiple barns.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

Fair Hill Estate Historic District
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 1

This addendum/update to the 2004 MIHP form CE-1434, considers the du Pont era landscape, as it is overlaid on the pre-du Pont landscape, to be a historic district. Thus the following resource count briefly describes the properties within the Fair Hill Estate Historic District landscape and attempts to note the contributing and non-contributing properties. Since there are so many du Pont era and pre-du Pont era buildings, structures and sites, and many are scattered in remote areas of the property, some may have been missed in the count (see Figure 7 for potential sites as identified by local historian Emily Kilby). *The intent of this documentation is to consider buildings and structures that date from the period of du Pont ownership or before, to be contributing to the significance of the historic district.*

The property inventory is organized by Quads, an arbitrary division of the Fair Hill Estate Historic District to aid in locating and mapping identified resources. The four attached Site Maps correspond to these four Quads: Quad 1 is the NW section, bounded on the south by Route 273 and on the east by Big Elk Creek; Quad 2 is the NE section, bounded on the west by Big Elk Creek and on the south by Route 273; Quad 3 is the SW section, bounded on the north by Route 273 and on the east by Gallaher Road; Quad 4 is the SE section, bounded on the west by Gallaher Road and on the north by Route 273.

Resources listed in the inventory have been assigned consecutive numbers following a general east-west route through the Quads. These numbers are used to identify individual resources or resource groups on the Site Maps, and should refer the user back to the inventory list for descriptions and associated MIHP and/or DNR numbers, and contributing/non-contributing status. The numbering system is based on extensive research completed by local historian Emily Kilby and her resulting map (Figure 7), which is used here as a base map for the Site Maps (4 quads). Additional resources located within the district boundary that were not part of Kilby's list, are here given a letter (A, B, C...) designation. Kilby's list also included resources not owned by MdDNR (inholdings) or that are located outside the district boundary – these numbered resources are noted in the inventory as such. Potential archeological sites (that is, sites with no above ground remains) that have not been investigated are noted but not counted. Please refer to the Goodwin 2004 MIHP (CE-1434) inventory for previously listed archeological sites (not listed in the inventory below).

Property Inventory:

Quad 1, NW Section

1. H. T. Grant rubble site (not viewed)

1 contributing site

2. F. T. and C. W. Janes, rubble site (not viewed)

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

Fair Hill Estate Historic District
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 2

1 contributing site

3. Unknown rubble site (not viewed)

1 contributing site

4. Cann Property (MIHP #CE-1523). Stone rubble pile with a partial wall standing and covered with vegetation. The 1998 MIHP form shows part of the house standing. It was a two story stone building that appears to have been stuccoed. The site also included a barn, the stone foundations of which were visible in 1998.

1 contributing site

5. Wright (1935), potential site (not investigated)

6. Wright (1935), potential site (not investigated)

7. Wright (1935), potential site (not investigated)

8. Centre School (MIHP# CE-758) (DNR#106). Stone one story school building, ca. 1849; rebuilt 1980s. It is identified on the 1858 map as "Centre School" and on the 1877 atlas as "School #6," according to MIHP records. White stucco covers the stone walls. The entrance is in the east gable end, with three windows along each side and two windows in the west gable end. The roof is wood shingle and a small brick flue in the west gable serves a stove pipe. Characteristic of local stone buildings, the sides of the window openings at the interior are curved.

1 contributing building

- 9, 10. Fair Hill Training Center, built in 1983 and leased from MD DNR. The training center covers the former McMaster Farm site (MIHP# CE-364). No above ground physical evidence of the farmstead remains. The training center includes approximately 17 metal horse barns and related structures, race track and ponds, all non-contributing.

17 non-contributing buildings
3 non-contributing structures (track and ponds)

11. Hathaway Property (MIHP# CE-1518), also known as the former Queen City Lumber Company. Currently the complex is the office and maintenance area for the Natural Resource Management Area. The house (DNR#63) appears to date from the 1930s, but was extensively remodeled and updated after 1998 when the MIHP form for the complex was completed. Currently the house is covered with vinyl siding, and has vinyl windows and shutters. The complex also includes a large metal maintenance building that DNR built in 2001. There are older frame workshops (DNR#64,

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

Fair Hill Estate Historic District
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 3

67) from the Hathaway and lumber company era, probably 1930s, a frame barn with concrete foundations (DNR#117), and foundations of another barn that are stone, covered with concrete.

4 contributing buildings

1 contributing site (barn foundation)

1 non-contributing building (metal maintenance building)

[12. Inholding, privately owned]

13. Siti (Alex. Hill? 1858) rubble site (not viewed)

1 contributing site

14. Unknown potential site (not investigated)

[15. Inholding, privately owned (Fair Hill Inn)]

16, 17, 18. Wright properties (Alden, Kirk, and Buffington, 1858 map), rubble (not viewed)

3 contributing sites

19, 20. Cockerham Property (MIHP# CE-771). All that currently remains is a cast concrete stave silo, with collapsed roof. According to the 1998 MIHP form for the property there was a ca. 1910 frame house with decorative shingle siding, in deteriorated condition. There was likely also a barn present. The site is adjacent to the Mason-Dixon Line. Currently the site is used as a youth camp area.

1 contributing site

A. Mason-Dixon Milestone, #3 (MIHP# CE-1013). This stone marks the third mile west of the survey starting point at the northeast corner of Maryland. The stones were originally set in 1766.

1 contributing object

B. Mason-Dixon Milestone #4 (MIHP # CE-1014). This stone marks the fourth mile west of the survey starting point at the northeast corner of Maryland. The stones were originally set in 1766.

1 contributing object

21. Unknown rubble site (Jas. Lammey, 1858?) (not viewed)

1 contributing site

22. Unknown potential site (not investigated)

23. Lammey potential site (not investigated)

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

Fair Hill Estate Historic District
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 4

24. Unknown potential site (not investigated)

25. J. H. Peterson Property (MIHP#CE-362). This complex includes the remnant of a ca. 1910 frame L-shaped house (DNR#111), now in ruins, a smoke house remnant (DNR#103), a frame building enclosing an above-ground wood water tower (DNR#101), said to date from ca. 1955; a frame barn dating from the mid-19th century (DNR#100), and two du Pont-era frame horse stables (DNR# 104, 105) with associated fencing. The house's rear wing is partially intact, resting on stone foundations, with lapped horizontal wood siding. Window trim includes flat molded caps above the window openings. Ruins of the interior reveals sawn lath. Remaining construction materials indicate a ca. 1910 construction date. The smoke house is probably contemporary with the house.

According to the 2004 MIHP survey of the NRMA, the water tower and building housing it date from 1955. This fire suppression system also included a concrete lined reservoir located between the Peterson complex and the nearby feed mill area to the east (counted with the feed mill complex). The water tower house is covered with board and batten siding, two horizontal tongue and grooved wood secured with metal staves.

The barn is a framed structure on local stone foundations. The framing system is hewn with each bent having canted queen posts. A one story shed is attached to the east gable wall. The building is a bank barn with a gable-roofed extension, perpendicular to the main barn structure giving access to the threshing floor. The lower level that housed animals has curved stone walls at the window openings, typical of local stone construction. There is no forebay. Several barns in the vicinity follow this form, or are similar in design. It appears to date from the 1830-1850 period. The current siding material is board and batten.

In addition there are two du Pont-era horse stables, one story frame buildings with board and batten siding. Fencing associated with this period consists of vertical railroad tie-sized wood posts placed about a foot apart, and linked by a top rail.

1 contributing site (house ruin)
5 contributing buildings
1 contributing structure (water tower)

26. Unknown potential site (not investigated)

27. A. A. Peach (Lawr. Sentman, 1858) rubble site (not viewed)

1 contributing site

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

Fair Hill Estate Historic District
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 5

- C. On the north side of Tawes Drive, between the Peterson complex and the Feed Mill area is a du Pont era horse stable (DNR#87) and paddock.

1 contributing building

- D. Feed Mill (part of the Finley Farm, MIHP# CE-301). The Feed Mill complex is located on the north side of Tawes Drive, just west of Big Elk Creek. According to the NRMA survey documentation (MIHP#CE-1434) done in 2004, the Feed Mill was established in 1947 to accommodate William du Pont's Santa Gertrudis cattle breeding operation. In addition to the mill structure is a large concrete and gravel slab with two gable-roofed hay sheds, constructed by DNR in 2002. Originally cow barns occupied the space. The feed mill (DNR#97) is a large wood framed building, two and a half stories high and sheathed with corrugated sheet metal. Shed extensions are attached to the north and south sides for the length of the building. Corn cribs are included in the south shed extension. A row of six-light clerestory windows follows the eaves at the top of the mill. Continuing from the rear (east) end of the mill is a one story gable-roofed hay shed that turns at nearly a right angle to the north. Along the north side of the building stands a row of nine concrete panel stave silos. There is also a metal-sided equipment shed (DNR#90) at the west end of the complex.

This site also had a fire suppression system with a concrete reservoir and six concrete block gable roofed pump houses covered with corrugated metal. The reservoir, no longer in use, shows in aerial photographs in a field to the northwest of the cow barn site.

8 contributing buildings (feed mill, pump houses, shed)
10 contributing structures (silos and reservoir)
2 non-contributing buildings (2002 hay sheds)

28. Fair Hill Nature Center (Finley Farm MIHP# CE-301). This complex includes a stone house built by William du Pont in the 1940s (DNR#8), a second stone and frame house (DNR#51) dating from 1946 built for the veterinarian for the cattle operation, and a stone end barn (DNR#89) dating from ca. 1830. There is a du Pont era horse barn (DNR#88) to the west of the Finley barn. The stone house replaced an earlier stone dwelling that was probably contemporary with the barn. The current building is on the original foundation with added wings on each end. Currently the building is the Fair Hill Nature Center, but it was constructed as the du Pont's estate residence. It is a two story, four-bay Colonial Revival influenced house with attached wings. The roofing material is slate.

According to research by Emily Kilby, the stone house was likely built earlier than noted in the MIHP# CE-1434 form. According to her research, "The existing building was constructed in 1939/40, using new and salvaged materials. Many of the interior architectural details were taken from the Clubhouse [MIHP#CE-75, Inv.#74], and the stone was gathered from other sites on the estate. The original buildings on this site were built during the ownership of the Crothers/Caruthers

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

Fair Hill Estate Historic District
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 6

family who then sold it to the Hill family; J.Z. Finley, who lived on the other side of Big Elk in what became the Beers property didn't buy this property until 1873." (Kilby 2014, personal communication)

The second house on in the complex is a stone and vinyl-sided frame house built in 1946. The north and east walls are stone and south and west walls are frame. Distinctive features include a shed roofed wall dormer on the south wall, and a fanlight window in the west gable end.

The Finley barn is a stone bank barn with framed gables and a framed front. The framing is currently covered with board and batten siding. The barn had an extended forebay which was removed in 2003. The stone supporting walls and columns remain. A gabled extension from the north wall bridges an open area between the barn ramp and the threshing floor. The open alleyway allowed access to the lower level from the west side. An original brick lined arched opening allowed access to the lower level from the east end wall as well.

To the west of the complex is a frame du Pont era horse barn and adjoining paddock.

1 contributing building

29. M. Sentman ruin. According to research by Emily Kilby, this small property lies southwest of the Natural Center complex and was a subdivision of the larger tract owned by the Carothers, then Elijah Hill, who sold off this and a neighboring parcel in about 1850. Michael Sentman, cabinetmaker, is the owner listed on both the 1858 and 1877 maps, but it seems likely that the home and close-by stable/shop were constructed by one of the earlier owners. A public road surveyed in 1834 connecting Rt. 273 (at about the location of the radio tower) and the predecessor to Strahorn's mill cut through this property and ran between the Nature Center house and barn. This house had two front doors, which is not often seen in Fair Hill houses.

1 contributing site

30. M. L. Moon (Anderson 1858) ruin (not viewed)

1 contributing site

31. G. T. Peterson (T. Finley 1858) ruin (not viewed)

1 contributing site

- E. Super Fence/T Fence (representative section). Fencing installed by du Pont to follow the property boundary. Never fully completed. Fencing has a three-foot-wide and deep concrete base, a concrete upright berm or skirt, chain link fence on metal posts with a distinctive T or horizontal on top of each post with a horizontal band of chain link topping the fence. Ca. 1959.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

Fair Hill Estate Historic District
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 7

1 contributing structure

32. McFarland Farm Barn Ruin, McFarland Road, located south of the super fence, between it and Telegraph Road (MD 273). The barn is a ruin, fully collapsed into stone and wood rubble under pieces of corrugated metal roofing. The barn was still standing at the time the 2004 MIHP form for Fair Hill NRMA was written, and it is described in more detail in that document, and noted as in "near ruinous condition."

1 contributing site

- F. Radio Tower, located south of McFarland Road and north of Telegraph Road (MD 273), east of the bow hunter parking lot. Metal tower structure.

1 non-contributing structure

33. Unknown potential site (not investigated)

[34. Inholding, privately owned]

35. Buchanan potential site (not investigated)

[36. Inholding, privately owned]

- G. Big Elk Creek Covered Bridge (MIHP # CE-238), 1860 (MDBridges.com, citing newspaper accounts of construction). This covered bridge is framed with a Burr arch truss system, and sheathed with horizontal wood siding. The area immediately beneath the eaves is left open to allow light into the structure. Stone flared wing walls have been parged with concrete. The roof is shingled. A stone monument in front of the bridge carries a bronze tablet that announces that the bridge is a Maryland Historic Civil Engineering Landmark.

1 contributing structure

Quad 2, NE Section

- H. Concrete Low Water Horse Bridge, Big Elk Creek. Located north of the Feed Mill property. Reinforced concrete with steel beams over the creek.

1 contributing structure

- I. Black Bridge Road bridge over Big Elk Creek, 2001.

1 non-contributing structure

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

Fair Hill Estate Historic District
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 8

- J. Old Route 273 Bridge over Big Elk Creek, (MIHP# CE-1514, Bridge #24), Ca. 1935. Concrete bridge with open balustrade side walls.
1 contributing structure
- K. Small concrete bridge over tributary to Big Elk Creek, du Pont era. Flat deck with metal pipe railing.
1 contributing structure
37. McClosky Farm site (MIHP#CE-1519). Located just south of the Mason-Dixon Line and west of Appleton Road, this property is now just ruins. What remains of the farmstead is a partial stone barn wall and a stone retaining wall for the ramp that led to the threshing floor. The finished end of the ramp indicates that the barn had a drive-through under a structure leading from the ramp into the barn's threshing floor, like the Finley and Beers barns. There are also three brick-arched openings in the remnant barn wall. The stone and log house that was part of the complex is now only a site with some foundations remaining. This area is known on the NRMA as the McCloskey Camp Site for boy scouts.
1 contributing site
38. Unknown (R. Simmons 1858?) rubble site (not viewed)
1 contributing site
- L. Mason-Dixon Milestone #2 (MIHP#CE-1012). This stone marks the second mile west of the survey starting point at the northeast corner of Maryland. The stones were originally set in 1766.
1 contributing object
39. Alexander-Bunting Farm (MIHP#CE-717). Located north of Black Bridge Road. This farmstead was a ruin in 2004, and included remnants of a house, barn and silo. In earlier MIHP investigations the house was described as constructed in two parts, one log and one stone. According to research by Emily Kilby, it was associated with the Alexander family.
1 contributing site
40. Strahorn Mill site (1858 and 1877 maps), Strahorn sawmill and lumber dealership according to research by Emily Kilby. Historic photographs show the mill to have been a two story five bag gable fronted frame building with a long wing extending to its rear. The farmstead associated with the sawmill was located about ¼ mile away.
1 contributing site
41. Strahorn house rubble site, includes a barn ruin (not viewed)

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

Fair Hill Estate Historic District
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 9

1 contributing site

42. Strahorn secondary house rubble site (not viewed)

1 contributing site

M. "Beloved" Movie Set site (MIHP# CE-1517). This movie, which starred Oprah Winfrey and Danny Glover was filmed on this site in 1997. When the 1998 MIHP form was written, the buildings constructed on the site for the movie set were still in place, these are no longer standing.

1 non-contributing site

N. On the south side of Union School Road, stands a metal covered shed.

1 non-contributing building

(#43 included within #48 Alexander-Beers Farm)

44. Hobson (Chambers 1858; Steele 1877) ruin (not viewed)

1 contributing site

[45. No information provided]

46. New Union School House rubble site (not viewed)

1 contributing site

47. Old Union School House rubble site (not viewed)

1 contributing site

48. Alexander-Beers (T. Finley 1858) Farm complex, (MIHP# CE-300), 1826 (date tablet on barn). This complex includes the house (DNR#71), barn (DNR#72), smoke house (DNR#74), a frame and stone outbuilding attached to the barn, a stone spring house (DNR#75) and four du Pont era horse barns (DNR#76-79).

The house is a two-part stone building with a telescoping frame addition forming an L to the rear. Both of the stone sections have a light coat of stucco over rubble stone walls. The older section is one and a half stories, three bays with a central entrance. The second section is two stories, although it shares the same roof line. It sits lower, due to the sloping landscape. The house appears to have been built about the same time as the barn, which is dated 1826.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

Fair Hill Estate Historic District
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 10

The barn is very similar to the Finley barn, with stone end and rear walls, framed gables and front, and a framed, gable roofed bridge from the ramp to the threshing floor, allowing a drive through for access to the lower level from the back. It has an extended fore bay to which an equipment shed addition is attached. Other attachments lead from the east end of the barn.

A two story stone smokehouse is on the opposite side of Tawes Drive from the house. To the west is a rubble foundation remnant of another outbuilding (#43).

7 contributing buildings
1 contributing site

49. Haller (Mrs. A. Garrett 1858; Jos. Brown 1877) rubble site (not viewed). A stone retaining wall with access steps is located along the west side of Ben Road, south of Old Union School Road. The house was said to have been brick and there was also a barn. It was originally an Alexander property and the Alexander Mill site (later Sentman's Mill) was nearby, near the old route 273 bridge over Big Elk Creek. Ben Road gets its name from a free African-American named Ben, who lived along the road.

1 contributing site

50. Skinner-Smith property, west side of Appleton Road, 2583 Appleton Road. (MIHP# CE-1513). Brick three story, three bay house (DNR#53) with a central entrance. A two story L extends to the rear. The house has a very shallow pitched roof and a brick corbeled cornice. The central front third story window has been closed in with brick and the front porch and windows replaced. Front wall bricks are all-stretcher. The house appears to date from the 1850s and is influenced by the Greek Revival and Italianate styles. The rear of the kitchen wing show evidence of an attached bake oven that was removed and the opening patched with brick. There is a frame carriage house/stable (DNR#54) behind the brick house. It is covered with vertical board siding and has a sheet metal roof.

2 contributing buildings

51. Frank Trular property (1935 map) rubble site (not viewed)

1 contributing site

[52. Outside district boundary]

- 53, 54. Castner property (1935 map) rubble site (not viewed)

1 contributing site

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

Fair Hill Estate Historic District
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 11

55. Sentman's Mill and working housing site (1858 and 1877 maps). This was the former Alexander Mill site. The Alexander mill is depicted on a 1793 map. By the 1858 map it was Sentman's Factory. According to research by Emily Kilby, it burned in 1875-6, and was not rebuilt. Stones from its walls were reportedly salvaged by William du Pont to construct the grandstands at the racetrack.
- 1 contributing site
56. John T. Willis (1877 map) rubble site (not viewed)
- 1 contributing site
- [57. No information provided]
- [58. Outside district boundary]
59. Lynch (1935 map) ruin (Geo. Garrett 1858; Judge Stump/D. Alexander 1877) (not viewed)
- 1 contributing site
60. Carter (Jos. Mathias 1877) ruin, includes remnants of a stone (quartz) house and foundations of an outbuilding (not viewed)
- 1 contributing site
- O. Mason Dixon Milestone #1 (MIHP# CE-1011). This stone marks the first mile west of the survey starting point at the northeast corner of Maryland. The stones were originally set in 1766.
- 1 contributing object
61. Mathias (1935 map) potential site (not investigated)
62. Alexander Stone House ruin (MIHP# CE-729) (not viewed)
- 1 contributing site
63. Unknown potential site (not investigated)
64. Alexander House (McMullen 1935 map) rubble site (not viewed)
- 1 contributing site
65. Alexander House ruin (MIHP# CE-714), located on the east side of Appleton Road (not viewed)
- 1 contributing site

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

Fair Hill Estate Historic District
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 12

65b. Alexander Barn ruin, located on the west side of Appleton Road opposite the house ruin (not viewed)

1 contributing site

[#s 66 through 73 are located outside of the district boundary]

Quad 3, SW Section

74. The "Clubhouse" (MIHP #CE-75; DNR#1)) is located on the south side of Old Route 273. It is an early 19th century stone house (W. H. Brokaw 1877; McCormick 1935) with a du Pont era frame addition. The stone section is two stories, three bays by three bays with a frame two bay addition to its east end. The original front entrance was in the west bay of the front (north) elevation, but this opening has been converted to a window. There is a large stone chimney at the east end wall, where the frame addition is attached. Other additions include dormer windows and two one story extensions. Alterations and additions were under du Pont ownership.

1 contributing building

P. Fair Hill Race Track complex (MIHP#CE-1004) consists of du Pont era and later constructions including an oval turf race track (1927-1928) with fencing; a steeplechase course; three large horse stables, of parged concrete block with 20 stalls along each side; along Ranger Skinner Drive, on the north side of the turf track are grandstands. The central section appears to date from the 1930s and is of cast concrete with metal pipe railings. Metal bleachers have been added to the upper level and a wood framed press box and observation area. Newer sections of grandstand, fabricated of wood and steel flank the older section.

On the opposite side of the Ranger Skinner Drive are a series of buildings, most from the du Pont era and some later. These include a long concrete block building containing betting windows (DNR#4), which appears to date from the du Pont era. There is a shed behind this building; a concrete block "weigh-in" building (DNR#7) and jockey locker area (DNR#5) are behind a two story frame hip-roofed building, the "Secretary's Office (DNR#6), dating from ca. 1935; the "tea barn" (DNR#3), a gambrel roofed, vinyl sided frame barn on concrete foundations used for special events dates from ca. 1935; race horse detention barn (DNR#10) is a concrete block building, ca. 1935, covered with vinyl siding. All of these buildings date from the du Pont era. More recently constructed is the Thoroughbred Racing Association (TRA) headquarters building (DNR#2), a modern L-shaped hip-roofed stone building.

10 contributing buildings

6 contributing structures (race track, steeplechase course and four sets of grandstands)

1 non-contributing building (TRA Headquarters)

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

Fair Hill Estate Historic District
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 13

75. James Moore House site and barn (MIHP#CE-1003; DNR#21). This property also once included a house. The barn stands at the northeast edge of the fairgrounds. It is a ca. 1830s-1850s frame building covered with asphalt shingles. It was part of the James Moore farmstead.

1 contributing building
1 contributing site

- Q. Fairgrounds for Cecil County are adjacent to the race track. Buildings and structures include seven 4-H barns, identified A-G. A, B, C and F, G are du Pont era wood framed cow barns (ca. 1953); D and E are newer metal Butler type buildings. Hipped roof modern brick restroom building; modern Butler type metal activity hall building (DNR#123); modern pavilion and concession stand; an office building (DNR#18) and storage building (DNR#124); two open arenas, one oval with open bleachers along the west side, and the other rectangular with covered seating (DNR#17).

7 contributing buildings (du Pont era)
4 contributing structures (arenas and associated grandstands)
6 non-contributing buildings

76. Grammy's Run/Strahorn Farm, 4647 Telegraph Road, (MIHP#CE-1097). This ca. 1880 farmstead was not viewed in detail, thus this description relies on earlier survey documentation. However, since the most recent survey update, in 2004, a new house has been added to the property, adjacent to the original house. It dates from before 2008 when Google Map data was recorded, and after the survey done for the 2004 MIHP form (MIHP#CE-1434). The house (DNR#118) is similar to the nearby Janney property. It is a T-shaped frame Gothic Revival style house, three bays wide with a central cross gable. Distinguishing features include Gothic arched windows in the gables and cross gable and molded peaked window architraves. The barn (DNR#119) is located to the southwest of the house and is a bank barn of timber framed construction on stone foundations. Like several barns at Fair Hill NRMA, it has a gabled entrance structure providing access from the ramp to the threshing floor, and bridging an opening in the ramp that allowed access to the ground floor area of the barn from the rear. The other Fair Hill barns that follow this configuration date from the mid-19th century. This one is deemed to be much later since it is noted as not appearing on the 1858 or 1877 maps of the area. Other buildings associated with the property include a milk house (DNR#121), corn crib (DNR#127) and equipment shed (DNR#120), as noted in the 2004 documentation.

5 contributing buildings
1 non-contributing building (modern house)

[77. Inholding, privately owned]

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

Fair Hill Estate Historic District
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 14

78. Burton (1935 map; E. Cruther 1877?) rubble site. Emily Kilby notes that the house site is located on Rt. 273 (Telegraph Road) and that the bank barn wall is incorporated into one of the steeplechase course jumps. The site also includes another house site facing Gallaher Road and a springhouse west of the house. (not viewed)

1 contributing site

- R. Huntsman's House, 60 Kennel Road (MIHP #CE-1524; DNR#31). One and a half story, five bay frame "Cape Cod" type dwelling with central entrance and three gabled frontal dormers. Various dates are reported for this house, from "mid-20th century" to 1928 to 1941. The house's appearance suggests 1930s construction. A garage (DNR#32) of the same period is located behind the house.

2 contributing buildings

- S. Hunter Barn, Kennel Road (DNR#36). A large frame horse barn with a gable roof. Ca.1935 with a 1950s addition. To its north side is a large hay barn that is post du Pont and a small shed with corrugated siding (DNR#38?), and to its south side is a modern garage building. To the southwest of this large barn are four more horse stables.

5 contributing buildings (barns/stables)

2 non-contributing buildings (garage and hay barns)

(Shed not counted)

79. Houndsman's complex (house, MIHP #CE-365, DNR#33; barn, MIHP #CE-366, DNR#35), Kennel Road. The house is a small stone two story, three bay dwelling, stuccoed, with a large inside gable end chimney at its west end. The house dates from ca. 1828 (the date of the barn). Frame additions (ca. 1935) have been attached to all sides. West of the house there is a modern metal equipment shed, a metal two bay garage. Behind (south) the house is a frame, board and batten du Pont era two-stall barn. East of the house is a frame, board and batten sided shed, possibly a springhouse, which appears to be a du Pont era construction (DNR#40). The stone barn, located north of the house, has a gable date inscription of 1828. It is a bank barn with an enclosed extended forebay and a continuous ramp at the back leading to the threshing floor. There are also four board and batten horse stables and three sheds located north of the barn. East of the house and barn, on the opposite side of Kennel Road is the dog kennel complex (DNR#39). This includes a U-shaped one story frame kennel dating from ca. 1935. Fenced pens and a modern puppy house (DNR#41, converted from a chicken coop) are part of the complex.

12 contributing buildings (house, barn and du Pont era buildings)

3 non-contributing buildings (modern puppy house, garage and equipment shed)

[#s 80 through 86 are located outside the district boundary]

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

Fair Hill Estate Historic District
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 15

87. Wm. T. McAllister (1935 map) potential site (not investigated)

88. (89, 90) Saxton Mill complex site (1858 and 1877 maps)

1 contributing site

[#s 91 through 110, see Quad 4, SE Section]

[111 and 112. Outside district boundary]

113. Unknown (Mrs. Valentine 1877?) rubble site (not viewed)

1 contributing site

114. E. Brown (1935 map; Drummond 1858, 1877) rubble site (not viewed)

1 contributing site

115. Bacchus (1935 map; E. Taylor 1877) rubble site (not viewed)

1 contributing site

116. Osbourne-Janney Property, 118 Big Elk Chapel Road, (MIHP#CE-1516). Frame two story Gothic Revival style house (DNR#58) with wood lapped siding, ca. 1890. It is three bays wide with a central entrance and a T-extension to the rear. It has a central cross gable with Gothic-arched attic window. Two over two light sash windows with peaked architraves complete the exterior. To the southwest of the house is a frame ground barn (DNR#59) with gable end entrance and shed extension on the east elevation. At the time of this survey, the house had been damaged by a gas explosion.

2 contributing buildings

117. Higgins Farm, 68 Big Elk Chapel Road, (MIHP#CE-1520). Stuccoed brick L-shaped house (DNR#55), two and one half stories high, built ca. 1850. Three bays wide with central entrance. Windows have wide wood lintels, reflecting Greek Revival style influence. There is a projecting drip course under the second floor windows, indicating that there was an across-the-front porch originally. A notable feature is the brick corbeled and dentiled cornice. A frame addition is attached to the rear of the house. Behind to the southwest of the house is a frame bank barn (DNR#114). A frame stable (DNR#56) on stone foundations is located north of the barn. To the southeast of the house in a pasture is an animal shelter shed. Another small building or chicken house (DNR#115) is located to the west of the barn.

3 contributing buildings (sheds not counted)

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

Fair Hill Estate Historic District
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 16

118. Nowland (1935 map; N. Flounders 1877) potential site (not investigated)

[119. Inholding, privately owned]

[120. See Quad 4, SE Section]

121. Unknown (T. Peterson? 1877) potential site (not investigated)

T. *Gallaher Road Tunnel/Culvert*, ca. 1935. Concrete and corrugated metal culvert or tunnel that takes a gravel trail beneath Gallaher Road between Elk Chapel Road and Telegraph Road (MD 273).
1 contributing structure

U. *Cobblestone Horse Bridge*, ca. 1935. Concrete and steel bridge over Gallaher Road, between Telegraph Road (MD 273) and Big Elk Chapel Road. The bridge has a rough surfaced concrete deck studded with cobblestone to provide traction for horses. The sides are chain link fencing on steel posts and rails with wood surfacing on the posts.
1 contributing structure

Quad 4, SE Section

91. Blacksmith Shop (1877 map) potential site (not investigated)

92. Wm J. Gallagher (1877 map) potential house site (not investigated)

93. Scotten (1935 map; J.T. Evans 1877) potential site (not investigated)

94. M. Hornet (1877 map) potential site (not investigated)

95. W.E. Cannon (1877 map) potential site (not investigated)

96. Mrs. R. Ford (1877 map) potential site (not investigated)

97. D. Scott? (1877 map) potential site (not investigated)

98. Willis (1935 map; D. Scott? 1877 map) rubble site (not viewed)

1 contributing site

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

Fair Hill Estate Historic District
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 17

99. Seward (1935 map) rubble site. According to Emily Kilby, this was a frame three bay, two story house with a central front gable, built in the late 19th century and occupied by the Peterson family. A 1960s photograph shows the house vacant but still standing.
1 contributing site
100. Underwood (1935 map) rubble site (not viewed)
1 contributing site
101. Gaylen Farm House (Jos. Steele 1877), east of Gallaher Road (MIHP #CE-517), east of the Willis House on the north side of old Big Elk Chapel Road. In the 1976 MIHP form and photographs for this building, it was described as a two story frame house, three bays wide. There is now (2014) no obvious evidence of this house remaining above ground. From photographs it appeared to date from the late 19th century and was L-shaped.
1 contributing site
- V. Bridge over Big Elk Creek, ca. 1935 (MIHP #CE-1514, Bridge #22). A du Pont era horse bridge. Wood and steel single span bridge with steel side rails.
1 contributing structure
- W. Steel and Concrete Horse Bridge over Big Elk Creek, ca. 1935 (MIHP #CE-1514, Bridge #23). The du Pont era bridge carries horses over Big Elk Creek. It is a two part ramped steel structure with concrete abutments and a center concrete pier. Side rails are steel.
1 contributing structure
102. McLaughlin (1935 map) rubble site, Scott's Mill (McLaughlin 1877) dam remnant (MIHP #CE-710). It can be seen easily along with the course of the head race and tail race in current aerial views
1 contributing site
103. Unknown potential site, probably part of the Scott's Mill complex (not investigated)
104. Gregg (1935 map) rubble site, probably part of the Scott's Mill complex
1 contributing site
- X. Scotts Mill Bridge (MIHP#CE-516), over Big Elk Creek just west of Scott's Mill. Also discussed in CE-1514 as Bridge #20. The current bridge dates from the du Pont era and is constructed of steel and wood with concrete abutments. It replaced a covered bridge that dated from the mid or late 19th century. However, the covered bridge's stone wing walls remain in place.
1 contributing structure

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

Fair Hill Estate Historic District
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 18

105-109. Scott's Mill Complex, east side of Big Elk Creek, south of Telegraph Road (MD 273) (MIHP #s CE-514, CE-515, CE-710), late 18th century. Scott's Mill was one of five that once stood in the area that was to become Fair Hill NRMA, and is the only one still visible, although it is a ruin. The mill remnant (#105) is of stone construction. Three of its walls are still standing for the most part along with some original pegged, mortised and tenoned window frames. A massive corner fireplace system is still evident in the southwest corner of the building. The head and tail races are still visible, entering and exiting the building. The complex at one time included a house, which according to previous MIHP forms, was removed by William du Pont. It was a frame building. According to research by Emily Kilby, information in the MIHP form CE-515 is not correct, "The house inhabited by the miller operating Scott's mill was diagonally across the gravel road from the gristmill, but there is no obvious footprint today." The sawmill rubble site (#108) is located on the south side of the gravel road (old Big Elk Chapel Road). Another rubble site (#109) to the east of the sawmill is an unknown building. A remnant of the mill dam (#102) exists across Big Elk Creek to the north of the mill.

1 contributing site

110. Gregg (1935 map; D. Scott 1858; W.S. Burnite 1877) rubble site (not viewed)

1 contributing site

[#s 111 through 119 see Quad 3, SW Section]

[120. Outside district boundary]

[121. See Quad 3, SW Section]

122. Rental House, 470 Gallaher Road (MIHP#CE-1522; DNR#61) A frame, two story, three bay T-shaped house with one story extensions to the rear and an enclosed front porch. It has a central cross gable with an octagonal window that replaced the original rectangular one. According to the 2004 MIHP documentation (CE-1434), this house was moved to its present location from further north on Gallaher Road before 1960 (prior to the end of the period of significance of the district).

1 contributing building

123. Rental House, 448 Gallaher Road (MIHP#CE-1521, identified as 760 Gallaher Road; DNR#82). A frame, two story, three bay L-shaped house resting on concrete parged stone foundations, ca. 1890. It has a central entrance and a central cross gable with a pointed arched window. The arch is straight sided. Chimneys are corbeled brick and parged. The wing to the rear, forming the L, has several

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

Fair Hill Estate Historic District
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 19

shed-roofed one story extensions. The property includes a frame stable, possibly du Pont era construction (DNR#83).

2 contributing building

[124. Inholding, privately owned]

[125. Inholding, privately owned]

126. Wm. T. Crow (1935 map; R. Johnson 1877) rubble site (not viewed)

1 contributing site

127. Willis House, "The Big Elk Greek Revival" (MIHP#CE-722), noted as the Willis House on the 1877 map, is located on the south side of Big Elk Chapel Road and west of Big Elk Creek. It is incorrectly mapped in the MIHP form CE-722 as being on the north side of the road. MIHP form CE-527 describes a different building, the "Tyson House" which is not the Willis House ruin. However, MIHP form CE-527 mapping records the location of the Willis House. The Willis House ruin is the remains of a two and one half story stone house, five bays wide with a central entrance. There are three half story windows at the top of the front elevation above the first, central and third bays. The west bay and west end wall has fallen away, but the stone edges of the windows can still be seen. Fireplaces are still visible in the east end wall at each story, and there were likely also fireplaces in the west end wall that were similar. The fireboxes and flues were brick. The interior window jambs are curved, as they are with a number of the stone houses in the NRMA. The 1979 MIHP form's photographs show that some molded wood work was still in place at that time, along with a partial roof and floor structure. The house appears to date from the 1850s. According to research by Emily Kilby, it was constructed by James K. Willis.

1 contributing site

128. Crookham (1935 map; J. Work "Auger Maker" 1858, 1877) rubble site (not viewed)

1 contributing site

129. Crookham (1935 map; T. Fulton 1858; Poole 1877) potential site (not investigated)

[130. Outside district boundary]

131. Kirk Brown (1935 map; Jos. Taylor 1858; Jas. Foard 1877) house ruin (not viewed)

1 contributing site

132. Kirk Brown (1935 map) rubble site (not viewed)

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

Fair Hill Estate Historic District
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 20

1 contributing site

Y. Bridge over Big Elk Creek, ca. 1935 (MIHP #CE-1514, Bridge #24). A du Pont era horse bridge.
Wood and steel single span bridge with steel side rails.

1 contributing structure

Resource Count:

Contributing Buildings – 80

Contributing Structures – 32

Contributing Sites – 57

Contributing objects – 4

Non-contributing Buildings – 34

Non-contributing Structures – 5

Non-contributing Sites – 1

Evaluation of Integrity:

At more than 5,000 acres, the Fair Hill Estate Historic District (Fair Hill NRMA) provides a large, preserved agricultural landscape that retains its historic character and appearance. Although most of the farmsteads and industries that marked this landscape in the 18th and 19th centuries have through time reduced to rubble or ruins, they are undisturbed and provide a rich potential for archeological study. The landscape remains open and intact retaining a high level of integrity. The William du Pont era from 1928 through 1965, likewise retains a large amount of its physical record in buildings, structures and designed landscape features installed as part of du Pont's steeplechase and fox hunting domain. Taken in its entirety, Fair Hill Estate Historic District exhibits outstanding integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association with the past.

8. Significance

Inventory No. CE-1434

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science	
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history	
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____	

Specific dates 1683; 1714; 1927; 1934; 1965 **Architect/Builder** unknown

Construction dates 1809 (earliest confirmed) through 1960s

Evaluation for:

☐ National Register

☐ Maryland Register

☒ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

The Fair Hill Estate Historic District encompasses 5,486 acres of the Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area (NRMA; a total of 5,622 acres) in Cecil County, Maryland (minus the small discontinuous acreage to the south). The district is essentially defined by the historic Fair Hill Estate, also known as Foxcatcher Farm, developed by William du Pont, Jr. from 1927 until his death in 1965. The Maryland Department of Natural Resources purchased the Maryland acreage of du Pont's equine estate in 1975. Today the park is still operating as a recreational equine facility as well as a natural resource management area. It is a layered cultural landscape that reveals the historic development of the upper Big Elk Creek area of Cecil County from the late seventeenth century through the du Pont years in the twentieth century and is likely eligible for the National Register under Criteria A, C, and D. The period of significance begins in 1683 with the initial settlement of the *New Munster* tract and ends in 1965 with the death of William du Pont, Jr. (See DOE Form for complete NR eligibility evaluation)

This documentation is an amendment and update to the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties documentation completed in 2004. Maryland Historical Trust staff requested additional context and history of the pre-du Pont cultural resources still in evidence on the Fair Hill landscape. For du Pont era history and context, please refer to the 2004 MIHP documentation.

History and Context – Early Settlement and Development of the Upper Big Elk Creek

When Cecil County was carved from Baltimore County in 1674, growth was initially focused in the southern part of the new county adjoining the Chesapeake Bay and the navigable extent of the Elk and Northeast Rivers. Navigable waters were vital for transporting goods to market at a time when roads were typically little more than rough tracks. More importantly, Maryland's northern and eastern boundaries had been at the center of an ongoing dispute between the Maryland Proprietary (the Calvert family from England) and the Dutch, then in possession of the land that would later become Pennsylvania and Delaware. Though the Dutch relinquished the land to England in 1674, Maryland's border remained a gray area. In 1681, William Penn received his charter for the English colony of

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

Fair Hill Estate Historic District
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 1

Pennsylvania, and in 1682 for Delaware. Penn's claim to land previously claimed by the Calverts perpetuated the border dispute.¹ At first a deterrent to settlement along the border, this dispute soon became the genesis of intensified settlement in the upper Big Elk Creek area in order to solidify Maryland's claim.

Through the 1680s, George Talbot, Surveyor General of Maryland and a cousin of Charles Calvert, 3rd Lord Baltimore and proprietor of Maryland, populated his 32,000-acre *Susquehanna Manor* which straddled the Maryland-Pennsylvania border. His purpose was to encourage settlement along the border area, securing the land for the Maryland proprietary. Talbot had committed to settling "six hundred and forty persons of British or Irish descent" within twelve years of receiving the original grant (as cited in Johnston 1881, p. 112). Talbot later changed the *Susquehanna Manor* name to *New Connaught* and the northeast region of Maryland was known as *New Ireland*.

Talbot also surveyed a smaller grant of land for a similar purpose in 1683 for a group of fifteen Irishmen including Edwin O'Dwire (or Edmund O'Dwyer), a tract of 6,000 acres called *New Munster* (MSA S1586-2377, 1686 Patent Record NS B, p. 201; Johnston 1881, p. 133). The tract's beginning point was a poplar tree located on the west bank of Big Elk Creek, "about a *pistole shott* to the mouth of a *rivulet* called the Shure" (today's Grammys Run; as cited in Johnston 1881, p. 134). Writing of the *New Munster* boundaries in 1881, Johnston described the tract, "about five miles long and two miles wide... The Big Elk divided it into two nearly equal parts" and it extended approximately one mile inside the Pennsylvania border (Johnston 1881, pp. 134-135).² The intention, according to Talbot's survey for O'Dwire, was for the land to be subdivided, either by lease for a thirty-one year term or by "firm grants to them and their heirs forever." (as cited in Paul Touart, "New Munster Stone," 1979, MIHP #CE-1005) In 1714, exactly thirty-one years after the 1683 grant to O'Dwire, Thomas Stevenson (a subsequent owner living in Bucks Co., Pennsylvania) sold 1,150 acres to a group of Scots-Irish immigrants who were already in residence on the land. Matthew Wallace "yeoman," James Alexander "farmer," Arthur Alexander "farmer," and David Alexander "tanner," had "for some years last past improved and possessed said tract and divided same among themselves..." (as cited in Touart 1979). In his recordation of the "New Munster Stone," a boundary stone which replaced the poplar tree marking the southwest corner of the larger tract, Paul Touart noted, "it seems very probable that this company of men were the original Scotch-Irish settlers that occupied and protected the New Munster tract and then offered the property after the original thirty-one year lease expired." (Touart 1979)

Little else is documented and no above-ground physical resources remain from this very early period of settlement along the upper Big Elk Creek. However, the Alexander family, descendents of the original seventeenth century settlers, figures prominently in the later occupation of the land through the nineteenth century. Historic maps document their continued presence on the land along with land and estate records, and the later buildings and ruins that are still evident on the landscape.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

Fair Hill Estate Historic District
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 2

The evolution of the upper Big Elk Creek cultural landscape was largely shaped by the economic forces operating through the first decades of the eighteenth century. Unlike the large tobacco plantations of the lower Eastern Shore and Southern Maryland, here smaller farms focused on grain and livestock production. Since the middle of the seventeenth century the tobacco market out of the mid-Atlantic colonies had struggled with over-production and falling prices. The tobacco trade from Maryland and Virginia was limited to dealing solely with the British trading houses. Other commodities such as rye, corn, flax, and lumber were not so restricted. By the 1730s, the rapidly expanding international port at Philadelphia, and soon one in Baltimore, along with the local thriving market at Elkton, provided a ready outlet for more generalized agricultural production. Wheat in particular, which could be processed into flour, or corn into meal, or rye into whiskey, made transportation of products to market easier and was the genesis of localized industrial (mill and distillery) development throughout northern and central Maryland. (Reed 2011, pp. 21-31)

In the upper Big Elk Creek region of Cecil County, two milling operations, located on the Big Elk and the Shure (Grammies Run), were in operation before the American Revolution, Alexander's Mill (Inv.#s 53-55) and Reynolds Mill (Inv.#s 89-90). Amos Alexander reportedly issued a public statement in 1776, "that he had NOT supplied flour to the British army" (Emily Kilby, August 2014, personal communication). Alexander's flour mill appeared on a 1793 road map, which detailed the early route of today's Rt. 273 where it crossed the creek near the mill (Kilby 2014), and again on the 1794 Griffith Map of Maryland (Figure 1). John M. Sentman purchased the mill property in 1851, appearing on the 1858 map of the county as "Sentman's Factory," (Inv.#55) with indications that the property included worker housing (Figure 2). According to local historian Emily Kilby, Sentman "tore down the original mill and built his own stone structure...and it burned in 1875-76, never to be rebuilt." The stones from the Sentman mill and barn ruins were later used by William du Pont to build his racetrack grandstand. (Kilby 2014) The eighteenth century mill established by Henry Reynolds on the Shure was purchased in 1849 by Albanus Saxton (Kilby 2014, citing Cooch 1936). Saxton's "Grist & Saw Mill" (Inv.#88) appeared on the 1858 map on "Fulling Mill Run" (formerly the Shure, later Grammies Run), just north of the road from Andora to Cowantown (today's Big Elk Chapel Road).

In all, four mills were located within today's Fair Hill Estate Historic District boundary. In addition to Sentman's (Alexander's) and Saxton's (Reynolds) mills, Martenet's 1858 Map of Cecil County showed Thomas Strahorn's Saw Mill north of Sentman's on Big Elk Creek near the today's Black Bridge crossing, and David Scott's Grist and Bark mills to the south at the Andora to Cowantown Road crossing. According to Kilby, Strahorn's Mill (MD Site #18CE056; Inv.#s 40-41) was "in approximately the same location as Dublin mill that was owned by William Cowan at the turn of the 19th century" (Kilby 2014).

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

Fair Hill Estate Historic District
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 3

Scott's Mill ruin and dam remnant (MIHP #CE-514; Inv.#s 105 and 102) stand as the only extant example of the lively milling industry that operated along the upper Big Elk Creek through the late nineteenth century. According to Elizabeth Booth's research on the Scott's Mill site ("Scott's Mills," 1979, MIHP #CE-514), a mill had been operating at the Scott's Mill location as early as 1783:

The first mention of a dam and waterworks occurs in 1783. Samuel Cummings sold by bond of agreement to Henry McCoy "a piece of land adjoining the river with privilege to but and raise a dam to pen and raise the water for the purpose of erecting water works on the east side of the river." (JS 1/213 8/6/1805) The two McCoys, Henry and his brother John, inherited their grandfather's property on the east side of the Big Elk and divided it into two shares (BW 1/320, 2/10/1784). In 1793 Henry put up 135 acres which included the mill and farm in a lottery which was won by Samuel Evans and a partnership of Levi and Pascal Hollingsworth, and others, merchants of Philadelphia and Baltimore (JB 2/331, 9/9/1793). The same group purchases additional land for use of "the new slitting mill now erecting on the east branch of the Elk River" (JB 3/584, 3/5/1796). (A "slitting mill" is one in which iron bars or plate is slit into nail rods). At this time cut nails were much in demand as an improvement over the old hand-wrought nails. This reference is the first mention of a definite mill on this site.

By 1802 Benjamin Jones, a merchant from Philadelphia, had acquired the Elk Slitting Mill and three tracts, to which he added three more north to the Nottingham Road (JB 7/401, 2/8/1802). He sold the mill to James Jackson, ironmaster of Cecil County and John Bemis, merchant of Wilmington, in 1815 (JS 11/1, 5/6/1815) when the mill took the name of "Jackson and Bemis."

Defaulted mortgages to Andrew Henderson and the Bank of Elkton led to its sale to John Scott of Cowantown in 1845 (G McC 9/327, 10/10/1845) The mill reached its peak under the Scott family. ...John (the father) sold 228 acres including the mill and farm to his son David in 1851, reserving fifty acres to the south for his second son Benjamin, property later acquired by David. (RCH 4/60, 4/17/1851 and RCH 5/58, 6/17/1851)

...A clipping on the mills of the Big Elk (Cecil Whig, October 18, 1845) lists Scott's Mills as comprising a grist, saw, bark mill and auger factory. The Martinet map of 1856 [sic] shows David Scott as proprietor of the mills, four buildings extending north, the farthest labeled "bark", a farm house, and a "saw" mill to the south, an "auger factory" to the west. (Booth 1979)

David Scott was forced to sell the mill complex in 1874 for default of mortgage. The mill remained in operation under various subsequent owners until shortly before its purchase in 1935 by William du Pont (Booth 1979, citing SRA 24/343).³

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

Fair Hill Estate Historic District
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 4

The production of carpenter's augers at Scott's manufactory was only one of several concentrated in the upper Big Elk Creek area, according to a Garrett family file in the Cecil County Historical Society. The uncited article notes that Thomas Garrett was the first to begin producing screw augers in the area in 1798. In addition to Garrett, the Scott family and Thomas McNeal were also identified as auger-makers:

During a period of some 30 years, ending about 1840, the markets of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore, were almost exclusively supplied with augers made in the section of Cecil County extending from Cowantown to the Pennsylvania line and from Little Elk Creek to Delaware. Inside of these bounds there were probably as many as fifteen shops where augers were made and probably as many as 100 persons engaged at different times in making them. ("A Forgotten Industry," Garrett family vertical file, Cecil Co. Historical Society)

The advent of machine-made augers beginning around 1850, initiated the eventual end to the hand-tooled auger business in Cecil County, though Scott's Mill continued making augers as late as 1860 (1860 Census record).

Roads were necessarily a part of the early development of the upper Big Elk neighborhood. Roads provided access to markets but also led to mills and other manufacturies, churches, and to the county courthouse. As early as 1723, residents along the upper Big Elk River "petitioned for a road from the New Munster Road, at David Alexander's,...to the church at North East" (as cited in Johnston 1881, p. 232). The New Munster Road appears to be the earliest iteration of today's Rt. 273 or Telegraph Road. The 1794 Griffith Map of Maryland (Figure 1) showed the apparently well-traveled road with as many as four taverns, two churches, and two mills – including Alexander's Mill – along its east-west length through Cecil County. Griffith also showed roads on either side of Big Elk Creek leading south to the courthouse at "Elk Town." The road on the west side of the creek passed from Pennsylvania through an unnamed crossroads – later know as the village of Fair Hill – and roughly followed the route of today's Rt. 213. The road leading south on the east side of the creek passed through the crossroads near Alexander's Mill, where Dysart's Tavern was also located, and roughly followed today's Appleton Road. Connecting roads like today's Gallaher Road, Ben Road/Creek Road, and Black Bridge Road were likely present as early as the 1790s, though not shown on Griffith's map, but were little more than rough wagon tracks leading to the mills.

By the time the 1858 map was drawn the system of roads around the upper Big Elk Creek community was fully developed (Figure 2). Though a road is shown passing by James and Alex Hill's farm on the 1858 map, in an 1858 petition filed with the county residents requested a new road to be built "between Upper and Lower Hill's Fording," the two Big Elk Creek crossings near Hill's farm and Strahorn's Mill.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

Fair Hill Estate Historic District
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 5

In 1860 the local newspapers ran an advertisement requesting bids for construction of a bridge. The detailed specifications called for:

The abutments and wing walls to be built of large Stone, (which can be obtained free of cost near the site of the Bridge,) laid in good mortar or cement, and all the walls above or outside of the ground to be well pointed. The abutments to be filled in, and roadways graded from the bridge to the road at a grade of 1 foot in 12.

The Wood Work to be either on the "Burr" or the "Canal" plan, covered. Span 65 feet; width from out to out 16 feet; 14 feet from string pieces to square. (from the *Cecil Democrat*, June 9, 1860, scanned copy, www.mdcoveredbridges.com/foxcatcherfarms.html)

The covered bridge, today known as the "Big Elk Covered Bridge" (MIHP#CE-238; Inv.#G) or Foxcatcher Farms Covered Bridge, was completed by Ferdinand Wood, who reportedly built a number of bridges in Cecil County (*Cecil Whig*, December 15, 1860). The Big Elk Covered Bridge is one of only two Burr-arched covered bridges remaining in Cecil County, though it was substantially reconstructed in 1992 (mdcoveredbridges.com). No information could be found concerning the construction of the "Black Bridge," probably located at the above mentioned "Upper Hill's Fording." The current bridge at this location was constructed in 2005.

Judging by the number of names and buildings indicated on the 1858 map, the land adjoining the upper Big Elk Creek was relatively densely occupied. Much of the extant remains within the Fair Hill Estate Historic District boundary date to a building boom from the 1820s through the 1850s. Martenet's 1858 map is a very good indication of the extent of development at the time of that building boom. The Alexander family, though no longer mill owners, still dominated the land on the east side of the road to Cowantown (today's Appleton Road). At least two stone ruins (MIHP #CE-729, Inv.#62 and CE-714, Inv.#65), remains of Alexander family homes, still stand along Appleton Road. The distinctive quartz field stone used and the heavy block quoins indicate a ca. 1840 build date. As viewed in 1977 by site surveyor George Lutz, both houses appear to have had earlier log sections still intact, but today are no longer evident.

The "Amos Alexander (Beers) Farm" (MIHP#CE-300; Inv.#48), which appears under the name "Thos. Finley" on the 1858 map, still stands substantially intact with the house and many of the domestic and agricultural buildings. The stone and frame two-story bank barn with a projecting frame gable-roofed bridge from the ramp to the threshing floor, is a barn form seen throughout the district. The barn is marked with a datestone of 1826. It was part of a tract passed from the settlers Joseph and James Alexander to James' son Amos Alexander, and from Amos to his son James Alexander (Cecil Co. Deed Book (CCDB) JS 3/77). By 1817, John Pitner was the owner of the 282-acre tract. Pitner sold the parcel to David Stackhouse, who then sold 78 acres to John Stackhouse in 1820 for \$100 (CCDB JS

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

Fair Hill Estate Historic District
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 6

8/125; JS 13/184; JS 17/428). It appears that it was John Stackhouse who had the barn constructed in 1826, and likely the house as well, before conveying the property to Josiah and Hannah Dance (no recorded deed). Dance sold the small farm to Thomas Finley in 1846 for over \$2,000 (CCDB GMC 11/122). On the 1850 census, Thomas Finley was listed as a stone mason, one of four living in District No. 4 at that time.

On the west side of Big Elk Creek the property identified today as the J. Z. Finley House ("Finley House/ Fair Hill Nature Center," MIHP#CE-301; Inv.#28) is a ca. 1940 construction on the foundations of an earlier farmhouse. According to Kilby, this property was developed by the Crothers/Caruthers family whose impressive stone barn (MIHP#CE-301A; Inv.#28), nearly identical to the Stackhouse ("Alexander-Beers," MIHP#CE-300; Inv.#48) barn, still stands nearby. Both barns are stone ended with two-levels, the stall area below and the upper threshing and hay storage area above which is accessed through a projecting gabled entrance that bridges an open space between the ramp and the threshing floor. By 1858, James and Alexander Hill owned the property and had a Lime Kiln in operation, according to Martenet's map. It is likely this kiln produced agricultural lime used to improve the soil, necessary for the farms along the upper Big Elk Creek, many of which had been in production by this time for more than 100 years. In 1873, J. Z. Finley purchased the property and it is shown as his "Res." (residence) on the county atlas map of 1877 (Figure 3; Kilby 2014).

Within the boundaries of the subject Fair Hill Estate Historic District, the area on the west side of Big Elk and north of the road from Fair Hill to Newark (Rt. 273/Telegraph) was by 1858 the most densely populated as it appeared on Martenet's map. The village of "Fairhill" itself had a Post Office, several stores, and a hotel (today's Fair Hill Inn, MIHP#CE-74). Across the road (Rt. 273/Telegraph) from the hotel was the "C.C. Brockaw" house, a stone structure built about 1840 (John Hnedak, "Fairhill Races Clubhouse," MIHP#CE-75; Inv.#74). In 1870, Caleb C. Brokaw was listed in the census as a Farmer, 72 years old. His son, William H. Brokaw (age 32) was listed as a School Teacher, apparently living east of Big Elk in the vicinity of "School No. 4" (Figure 3). School No. 4, also known as the Union School (Inv.#47), was located on the south side of today's Ben Road. It was the second school to be erected in the upper Big Elk neighborhood, built sometime between 1858 and 1877. The Centre School House (MIHP#CE-758; Inv.#8) appears on the 1858 map, prior to the establishment of the county schools and their numbering system. On the 1877 Atlas map it appeared as School No. 6. The Centre School was located on the west side of Big Elk Creek along an access road leading to the Strahorn Mill. Built in the 1830s, it was a subscription school, its construction and teacher paid for by local families. The distinctive curved interior window wells of the stone schoolhouse is identical to those in a number of other stone houses and barns built in the area over several decades.

The "J. H. Peterson Farm" (MIHP#CE-362; Inv.#25), just southeast of the Centre School House, was purchased in 1844 by John Chambers from the Garrett family. By 1858, the farm was owned by

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

Fair Hill Estate Historic District
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 7

Theresa and Thomas Gregg (shown as "Jas. Gregg" on the 1858 map). The large hewn frame barn, probably built for the Garretts about 1830, is identical in style to the Stackhouse ("Alexander-Beers," MIHP#CE-300; Inv.#48) and Crothers ("Finley," MIHP#CE-301A; Inv.#28) barns, though only the foundation/lower stall level is stone. The Garrett (Peterson) barn also has curved window wells in the lower stall area.

Further south along the west side of Big Elk Creek, the Willis house ("Big Elk Greek Revival," MIHP#CE-722; Inv.#127) stood on the Andora and Cowantown Road (today's Big Elk Chapel Rd.) near Scott's Mill.⁴ Today a standing ruin, the house indicated on the 1858 map under the name James K. Willis was an imposing two and a half story, five-bay construction; a simplified interpretation of the popular Greek Revival style (Figure 4). James K. Willis, a 21-year old carpenter in 1850, may have worked on the construction his own stone house (Kilby 2014). In 1853, Willis mortgaged all of his belongings to his father John T. Willis for \$310, possibly a loan to build his house, which he paid off in 1856 (CCDB HHM 7/236). In 1860, David Scott, owner of the nearby mill property, sold James Willis the land on which he was already living according to the 1858 map, located "on the Road leading from the Slitting Mill towards Carters Paper Mill" (CCDB WHR 2/394).⁵ Like the Centre School House, all of the Willis house interior window wells were curved, including the "half-story" windows of the upper story, certainly a regional style or perhaps the same builder designed and constructed both buildings. Just west of the Willis house, the "Higgins/Blackson" (MIHP#CE-1520; Inv.#117) house appears to be a ca. 1850 construction and is among the most intact from this building period. The two and a half story house is three bays, stuccoed brick, also in the local vernacular Greek Revival style similar to the Willis house. Details include the upper story half-story windows, a corbeled brick cornice with decorative drops, and a projecting brick "drip course" below the second story windows. The property includes a nineteenth century barn and stable. The occupant of the Higgins/Blackson property on the 1858 map, Hugh Roberts, was listed on the 1860 census as a Miller, probably working at the nearby Saxton Mill (Inv.#88). By 1870, it was occupied by Richard Blackson, a farmer from New Jersey.

The population census records for 1850 and 1860 for the upper Big Elk Creek area (District No. 4) indicates a wide variety of skilled laborers and artisans living and working in the area. In 1850, five stone masons lived in the district – Solomon Pennock, Thomas Finley, William Baldwin, Samuel McCrea, and Joseph Cathers – along with numerous carpenters, several brick makers and one brick layer. There were four "auger makers" including Benjamin and David Scott, John Work, and James Mackey. Mill workers and other "factory" workers were a large percentage of the workforce, along with other trades and occupations, making the area fairly self-sufficient. Though punctuated by clusters around the milling complexes and crossroads, particularly Fairhill [sic], Cowantown, and Andora in the eastern section of "Fairhill District No. 4" (Figure 2), the area was still largely rural and primarily agricultural. By far the largest percentage of the population was occupied as farmers or farm laborers. Though enslaved laborers were never a significant percentage of the District 4 population, numbering

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

Fair Hill Estate Historic District
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 8

only 218 of the more than 4,300 residents of the district in 1830, by 1860, only ten slaves were reported in the district (U.S. Population Census 1830 and 1860 Slave Schedule).

The W.W. Nickle farm ("DuPont Houndsman's House," MIHP# CE-365; Inv.#79), as it is labeled on the 1877 map, was not shown on the 1858 map. However, the stone barn has a datestone marked 1828 and the stone house (still visible within the later additions) is also likely from that period. William W. Nickle purchased this 88-acre farm in 1866 from Joseph Pennock for \$4,400 (CCDB HRT 1/219). Pennock was the trustee of the estate of his father Solomon Pennock, who in 1813 purchased the then 150-acre farm for \$1,400 (CCDB JS 9/161). On the 1860 census for District 4, Joseph Pennock (spelled Penock), a Farmer, and his family lived with Solomon Pennock, then 79 years old, who was listed as a Stone Mason. Solomon Pennock was likely the builder of his own house and barn, and could potentially have been the builder (along with the four other younger masons in the district) for many of the stone buildings constructed in the upper Big Elk Creek area through the first half of the nineteenth century.

By the time of the 1870 census it appears that property values around the upper Big Elk Creek had risen significantly. Farming and milling were both still prominent occupations, John Scott (85 years old) and John Work were still producing augers. James Willis, listed as Farmer and Carpenter, had a house-full with his wife and ten children, including his 24-year old son Joseph also working as a Carpenter. Samuel McCrea was still occupied as a Stone Mason, as was Joseph Pennock's son Robert. The 1877 Atlas map of Cecil County, showing the "Fairhill District No. 4" details changes in ownership among some of the farms and mills in the district. Interestingly, the crossroads formerly occupied by Dysart's Tavern (Rt. 273 and Appleton Road) was labeled as the village of "Fox Chase," (later called Appleton) a presage of the coming twentieth century du Pont development of the area.

Despite this rosey snapshot of the upper Big Elk area in the 1870s, the economics of grain production and milling were beginning to change. The end of the Civil War and the construction of the transcontinental railroads, completed around 1868, re-energized migration to the vast open lands west of the Mississippi River. Railroad transportation revolutionized agriculture in the territories and new states of the Midwest. Soon the railroads were transporting large amounts of grain from the west to the eastern markets, lowering grain prices. The wheat farms of the northern and central counties of Maryland faced unfamiliar competition from the new "bread basket" in the Midwest. At the same time increasing mechanization of the milling process, including new power sources, resulted in movement away from the smaller local mills located along creeks and rivers to large industrial mills particularly around Baltimore City with its ready access to the railroad. Throughout the second half of the nineteenth century, these changes brought about the eventual demise of the local milling industry and more diversification on the farms (Reed 2011, p. 63). In 1870, milled flour and meal ranked first among the industries in Maryland, but by 1900, the milling industry had fallen to fifth in the ranking, illustrating

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

Fair Hill Estate Historic District
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 9

the rapid decline of the primacy of grain production and milling in Maryland (Reed 2011, citing Bruchey, in Walsh and Fox, eds., pp. 483-484).

The farms and mills along the upper Big Elk Creek did continue to operate through the turn of the twentieth century, but at increasingly lower levels of profitability. Though increased production and prices during World War I provided a brief reprieve, much of that would collapse by the end of the 1920s. With the Stock Market crash of 1929 and the resulting Great Depression of the 1930s, District 4 farmers were ready to sell when approached by agents for William du Pont, Jr. Beginning with a lease agreement for the Gilbert Cann farm (MIHP#CE-1523; Inv.#4) to Foxcatcher Hounds (Inc.) in April 1927 (William du Pont Papers, Box 275, Hagley Museum and Library), Du Pont's vision to create a large fox hunting and horse racing estate was underway.⁶

Note: Figure 5, 1935 map of Center Square, Inc. purchases, and Figures 6.1-6.7, 1952 Fair Hill Estate, illustrate the transformation of the historic farms of the upper Big Elk to the William du Pont, Jr. Fair Hill Estate. Figure 7 is a map compiled by local researcher Emily Kilby, identifying known extant buildings, ruins and sites as well as potential sites identified through historic research. The property inventory attached to this form uses the Kilby numbering system and the map (divided into quadrants) as the base for the district site plan.

(See 2004 MIHP documentation for history of William du Pont Jr.'s Fair Hill Estate)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. CE-1434

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property	<u>5,484.6 acres</u>	
Acreage of historical setting	<u>5,486.6 acres</u>	
Quadrangle name	<u>Newark West</u>	Quadrangle scale: <u>1:24,000</u>

Verbal boundary description and justification

The Fair Hill Estate Historic District boundary follows the property boundary of the contiguous acreage, approximately 5,404 acres, purchased by the Maryland Department of Natural Resources from Fairhill, Inc. in 1975, with the additional inholdings – 24 acres (*Grammies Run*) purchased from Harry Strahorn in 1981 and 56.6 acres from Fred Martenis in 1982.

The boundary is the full extent of the William du Pont, Jr. Fair Hill Estate within Maryland and is the contiguous acreage of the Fair Hill NRMA.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Paula Reed, PhD, architectural historian; Edie Wallace, M.A., historian		
organization	Paula S. Reed & Associates, Inc.	date	Nov. 19, 2014
street & number	1 W. Franklin St., Suite 201	telephone	301-739-2070
city or town	Hagerstown	state	Maryland

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

Fair Hill Estate Historic District
Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 1

Endnotes

- ¹ This dispute was not officially settled until the Mason-Dixon survey was completed in 1767.
- ² The boundary appears to nearly match that of William du Pont's Fair Hill Estate.
- ³ The "Scott's Mills" MIHP documentation from 1979 notes the four associated site numbers: CE-514 (Scott Mill Site), CE-515 (Scott Mill House Site), CE-516 (Scott Mill Covered Bridge, site). CE-710 (D. Scott Mill Dam Site) has its own MIHP form completed in 1976.
- ⁴ This property was incorrectly mapped by site surveyor George Lutz in 1976, who placed it on the north side of the road, though he correctly described the building ruin and its location "On the west bank of Big Elk ¼ mile east of Big Elk Chapel" (the map should be corrected). This caused confusion with later site surveyors, who incorrectly placed their site forms for the same building with the wrong property form CE-527 (Tyson House), which Lutz identified as a stone duplex ruin located on the east side of Big Elk Creek near Brewster's Bridge. The later Mazurek and Getty descriptions, maps, and photos of the Willis House (Big Elk Creek Revival) should be removed from CE-527 and correctly placed with CE-722.
- ⁵ Carter's paper mill was located near Andora on the 1858 map.
- ⁶ The William du Pont, Jr. Papers, Box 275, includes many, if not all, of the deeds relating to the purchase of the farms which made up du Pont's Foxcatcher Farms or Fair Hill Estate. Box 276 includes the 1934-36 records of Warren Barkley's "construction and repairs of farm buildings."

Bibliography

- "An Illustrated Atlas of Cecil County, Maryland." Philadelphia: Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, 1877, *Library of Congress*, www.loc.gov, accessed August 11, 2014.
- Booth, Elizabeth. "Scott's Mills." Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) #CE-514, 1979.
- Cecil County Land Records. Maryland State Archives, mdlandrec.net, www.msa.maryland.gov, accessed October 22, 2014.
- Cooch, Francis Allyn. *Little known history of Newark, Delaware, and its environs*. 1936.
- "Foxcatcher Farms/Hill's Fording/Strahorn's Mill Covered Bridge." *Maryland Covered Bridges*, www.mdcoveredbridges.com/foxcatcherfarms.html, accessed November 3, 2014.
- Griffith, Dennis. "Map of the State of Maryland..." Philadelphia: J. Vallance, 1795, *Library of Congress*, www.loc.gov, accessed August 11, 2014.
- Kilby, Emily. Personal communication and unbound personal research files, July 2014.
- Johnston, George. *History of Cecil County Maryland....* Elkton: Self published, 1881.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

Fair Hill Estate Historic District
Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 2

Lemon, James T. *The Best Poor Man's Country on Earth: A Geographical Study of Early Southeastern Pennsylvania*. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1972.

"Martenet's Map of Cecil County, Maryland." Baltimore[?]: S. J. Martenet, 1858, *Library of Congress*, www.loc.gov, accessed August 11, 2014.

Maryland State Archives. Plats.net, www.msa.maryland.gov, accessed August 11, 2014.

Reed, Paula S. *Tillers of the Soil: A History of Agriculture in Mid-Maryland*. Frederick, MD: Catocin Center for Regional Studies, 2011.

Strassburger, John, ed. *A Centennial View: Foxhunting in North America Today*. Derrydale Press, 2011.

Touart, Paul. "New Munster Stone." MIHP #CE-1005, 1979.

U.S. Population Census Records. *HeritageQuest Online*, accessed through Western Maryland Regional Library's online database system.

Walsh, Richard, and William Lloyd Fox. *Maryland: A History 1932-1974*. Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 1974.

William du Pont, Jr. Papers (Accession 2317.II), Hagley Museum and Library, Wilmington, DE 19807.



FAIRHILL

DISTRICT NO 4

Scale 2 inches to the Mile



ries, Queensware,
is, Pure Whiskies
ortment of Goods
Lewisville.
of light and heavy
wn, etc. Jobbing

Moore's celebrated
t Boards.
Choice Brands of
Mill Feed, Cas-
Also Bill Stuff
Mill.
oods, Groceries,
eral assortment of

"Sutcliffe" attler."
ables of Ray and

Hickory Lumber.
d Handles of all
ice, near Cowan-

Fair Hill Estate Historic District, MIHP#CE-1434

Fair Hill area

Cecil County, MD

Figure 2: 1858 Map of Cecil Co.

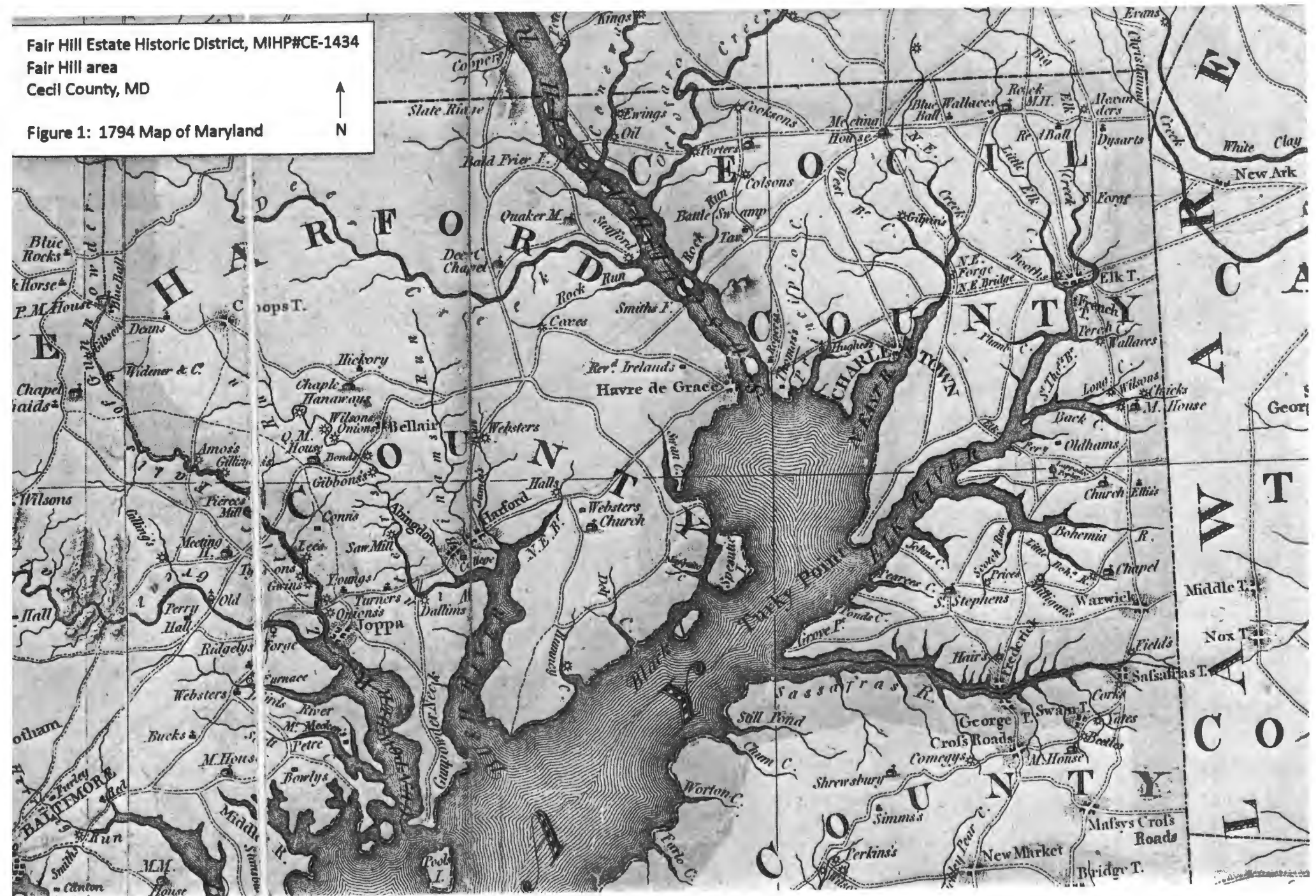


Fair Hill Estate Historic District, MIHP#CE-1434

Fair Hill area

Cecil County, MD

Figure 1: 1794 Map of Maryland



Fair Hill Estate Historic District, MIHP#CE-1434
Fair Hill vicinity, Cecil Co., MD
Figure 4



Figure 4: Ca. 1960 photograph of the Willis house (MIHP#CE-527) with its roof still intact. (courtesy Emily Kilby)

Figure 6.1: 1952, Fair Hill Estate Map

NOTE:

"CENTER SQUARE FARM" CONTAINS
ALL LAND NORTH OF FAIR HILL APPLETON
ROAD; "FAIR HILL FARM" SOUTH OF SAME.

LEGEND

CROP FIELDS

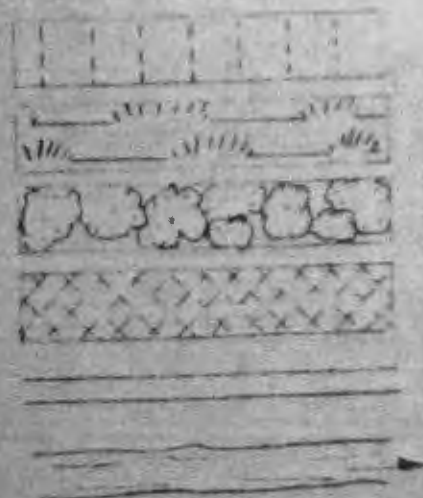
PASTURE FIELDS

WOODED AREAS

SWAMPS

PUBLIC ROADS

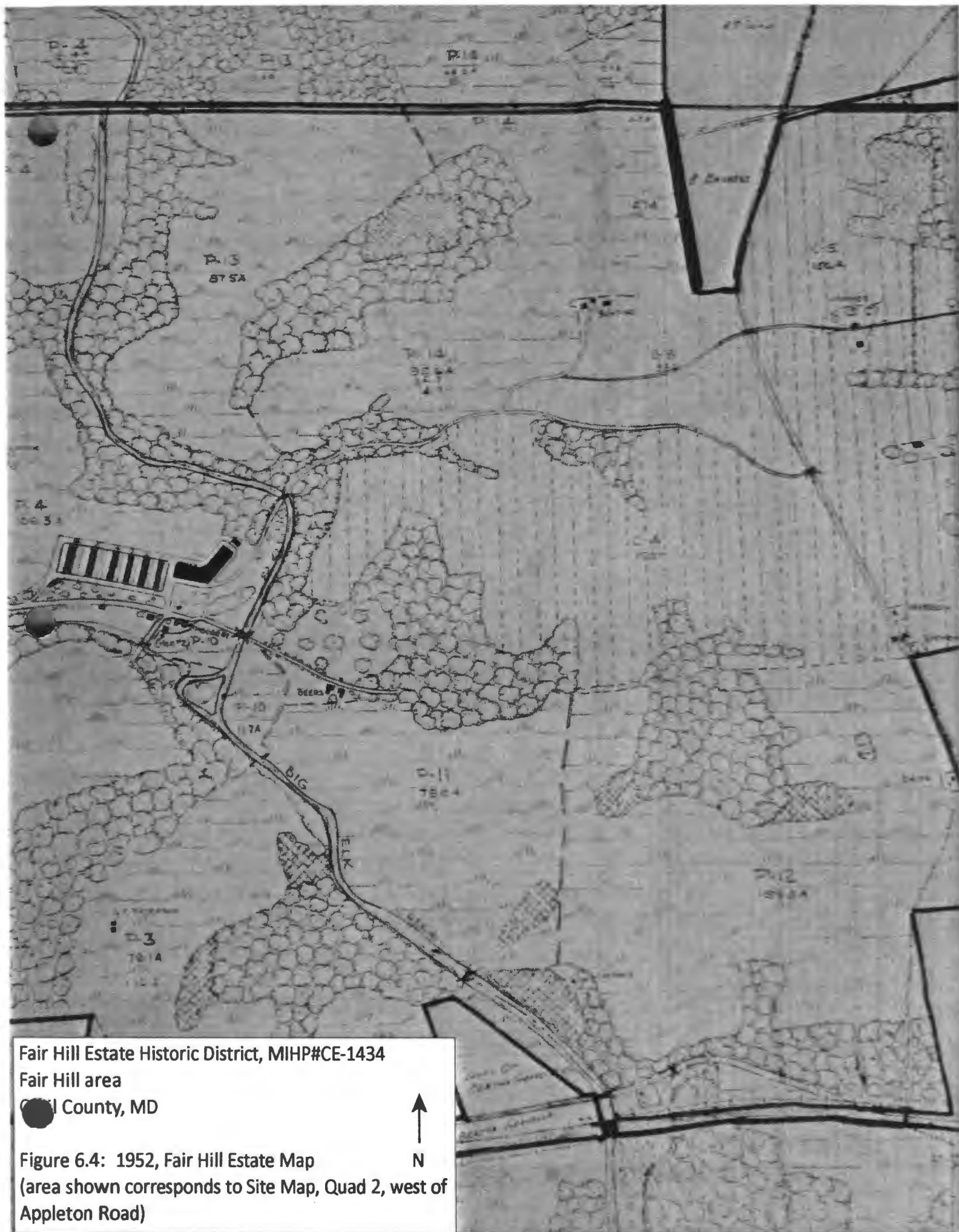
CREEKS





Fair Hill Estate Historic District, MIHP#CE-1434
Fair Hill area
Cecil County, MD

Figure 6.3: 1952, Fair Hill Estate Map
(area shown corresponds to Site Map, Quad 1)



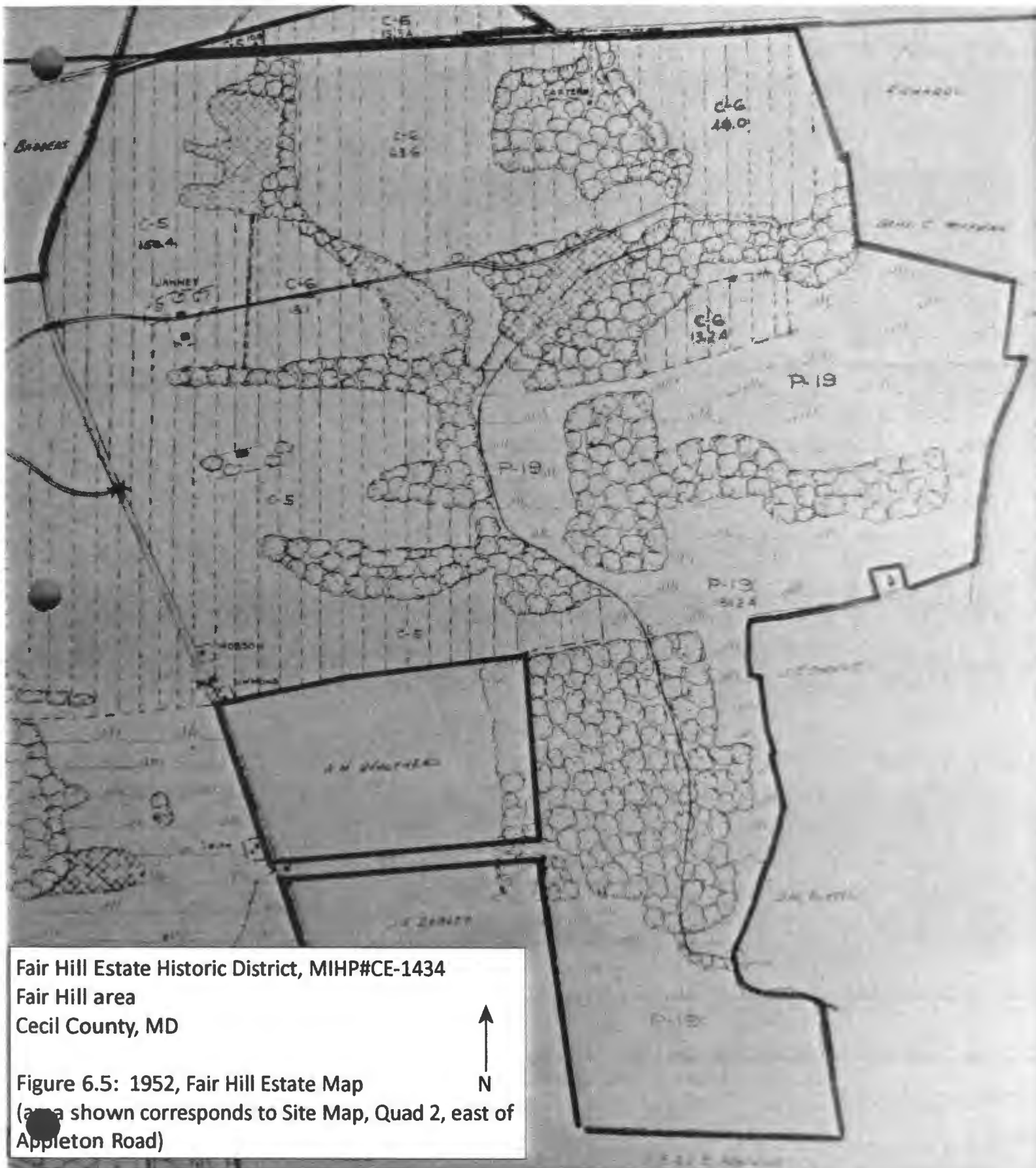
Fair Hill Estate Historic District, MIHP#CE-1434

Fair Hill area

Carroll County, MD

Figure 6.4: 1952, Fair Hill Estate Map

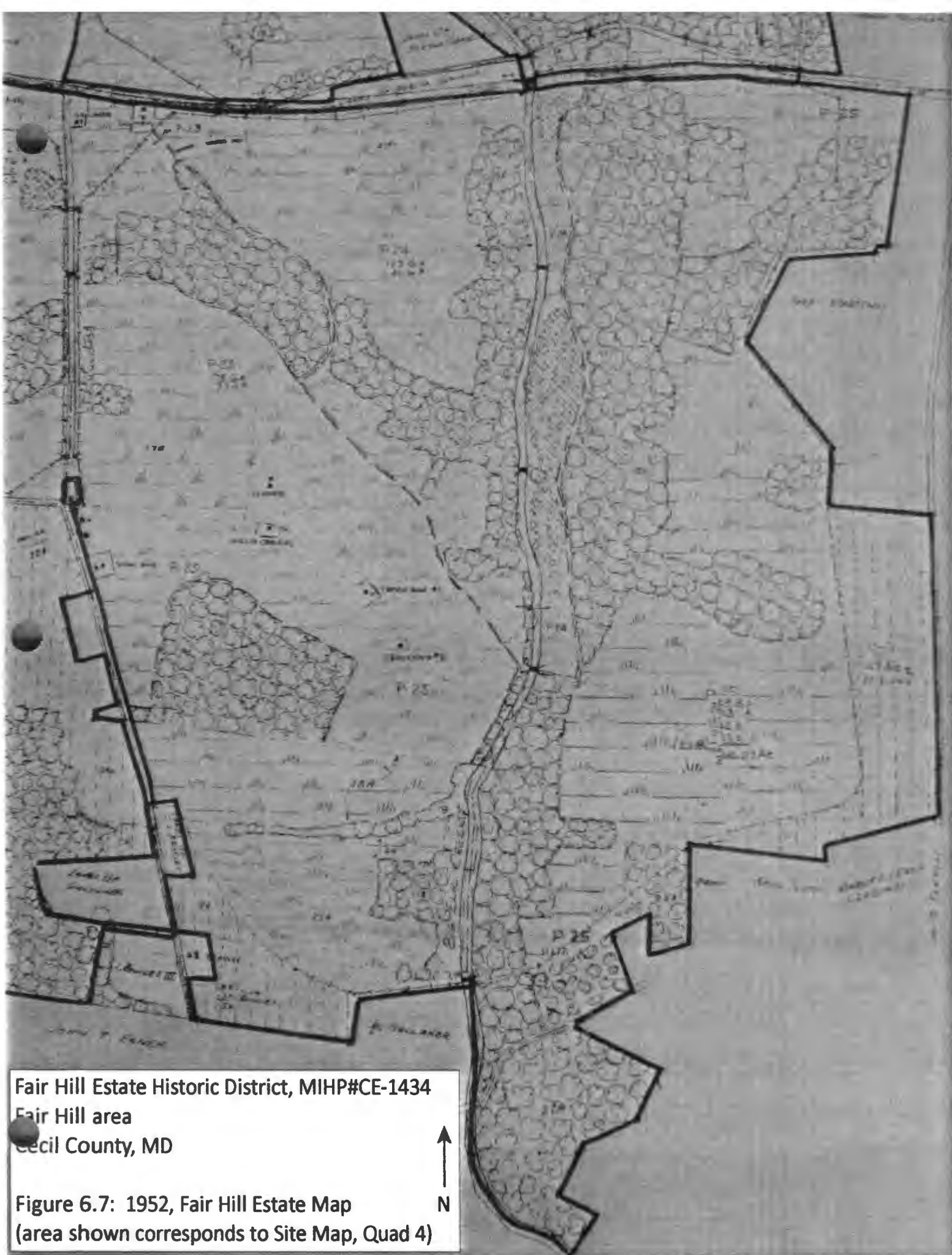
(area shown corresponds to Site Map, Quad 2, west of
Appleton Road)





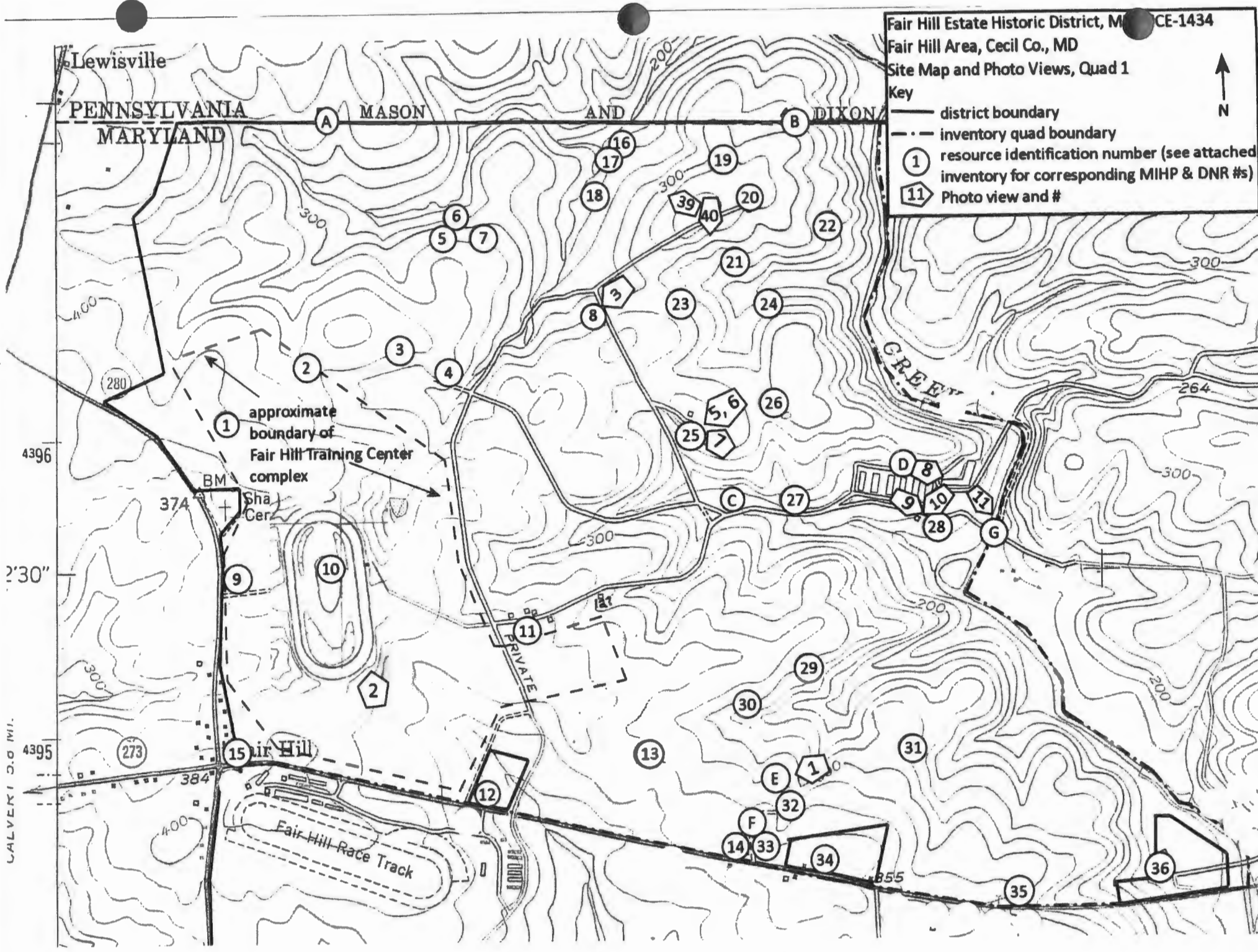
Fair Hill Estate Historic District, MIHP#CE-1434
Fair Hill area
Cecil County, MD

Figure 6.6: 1952, Fair Hill Estate Map
(area shown corresponds to Site Map, Quad 3)



Fair Hill Estate Historic District, MIHP#CE-1434
Fair Hill area
Cecil County, MD

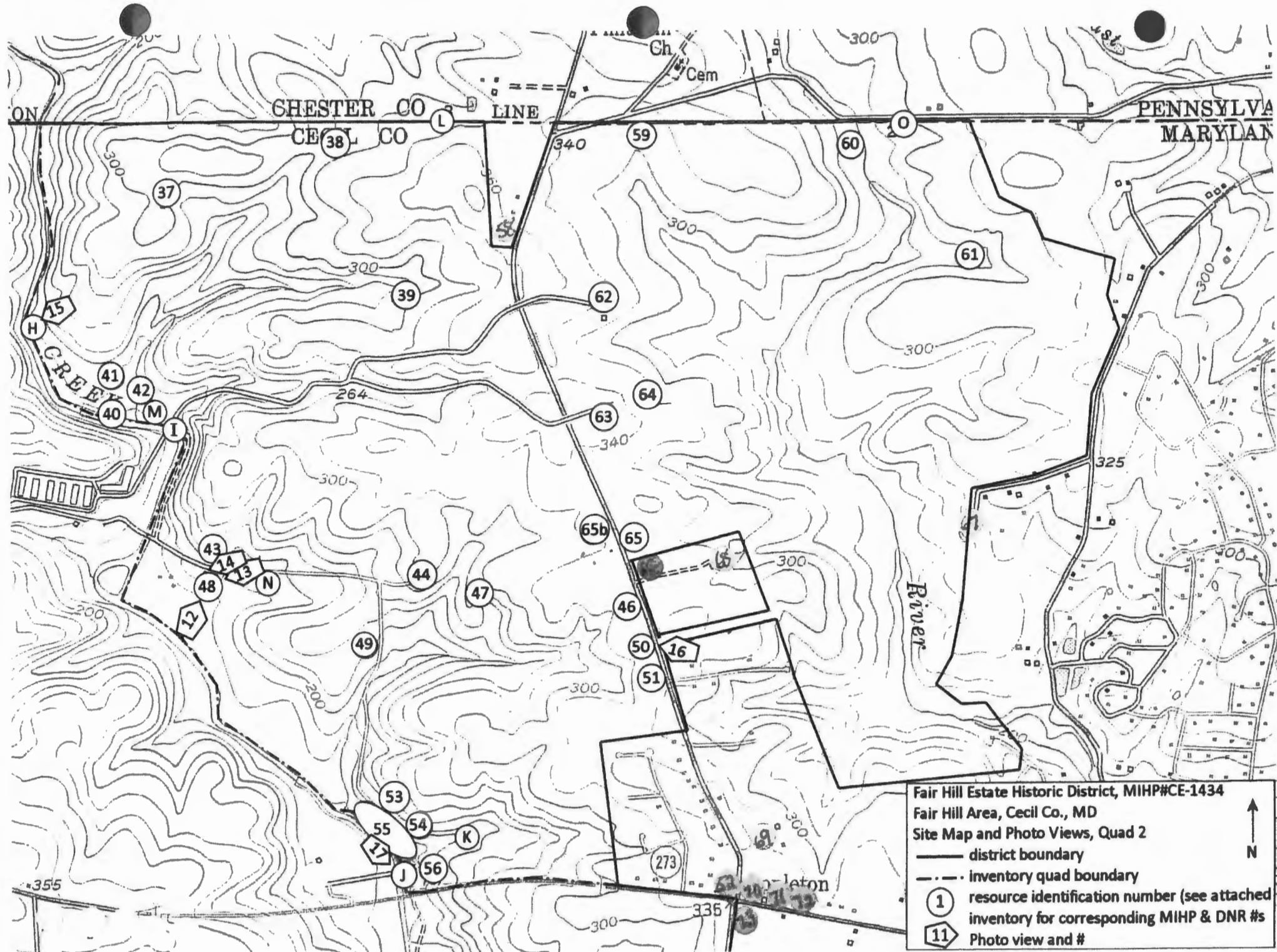
Figure 6.7: 1952, Fair Hill Estate Map
(area shown corresponds to Site Map, Quad 4)

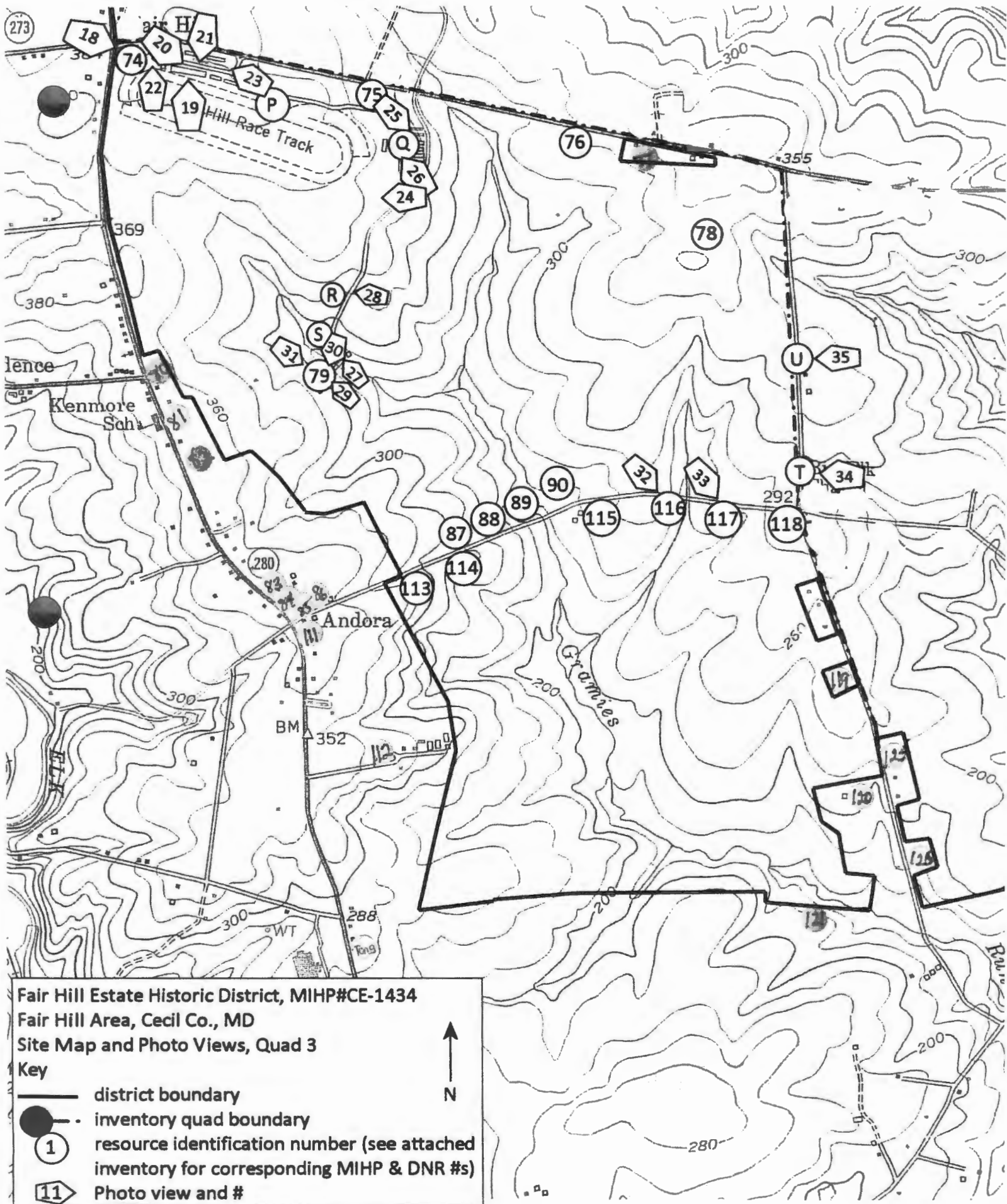


Fair Hill Estate Historic District, MD CE-1434
Fair Hill Area, Cecil Co., MD
Site Map and Photo Views, Quad 1

Key

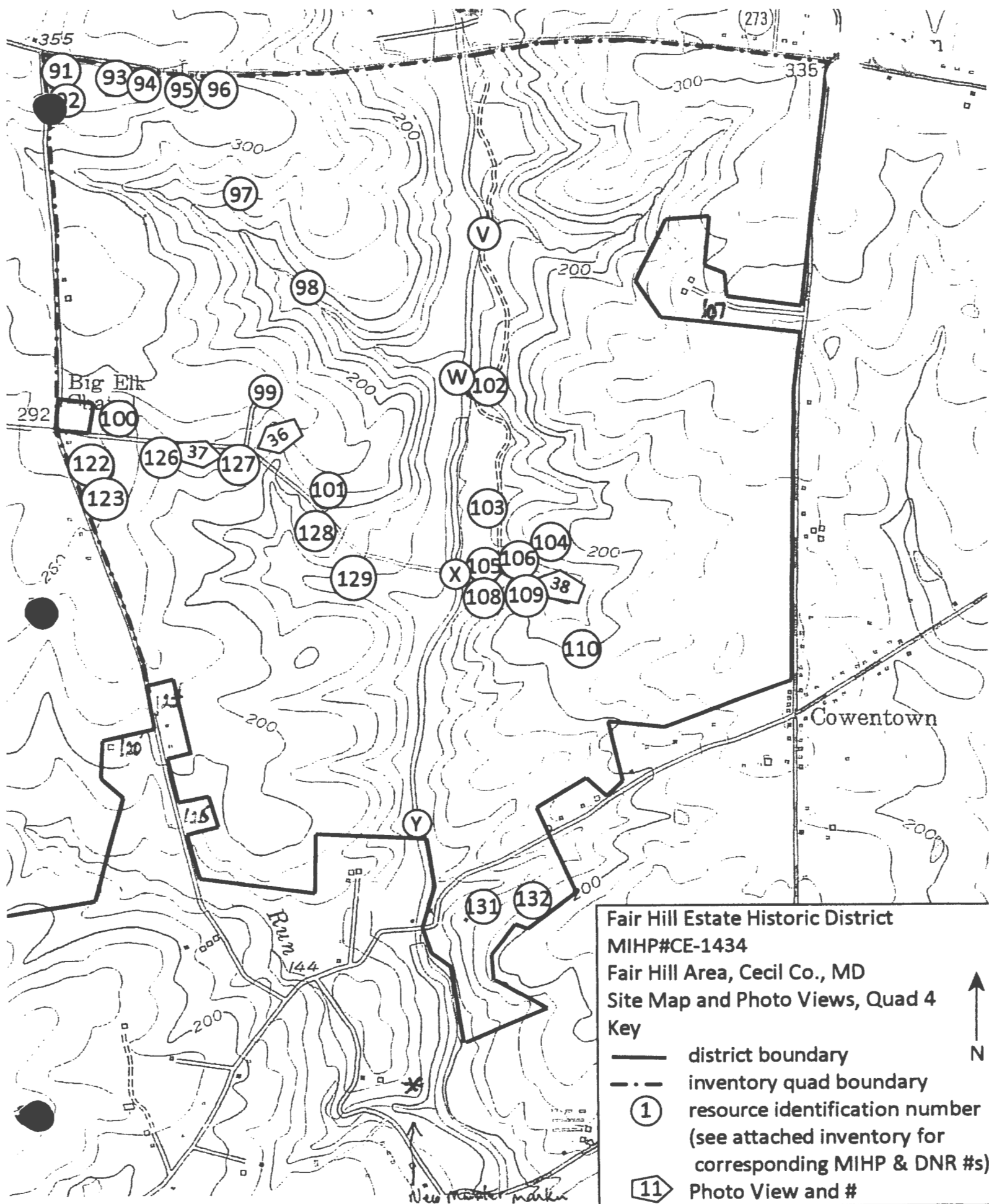
- district boundary
- - - inventory quad boundary
- ① resource identification number (see attached inventory for corresponding MIHP & DNR #s)
- ⑪ Photo view and #

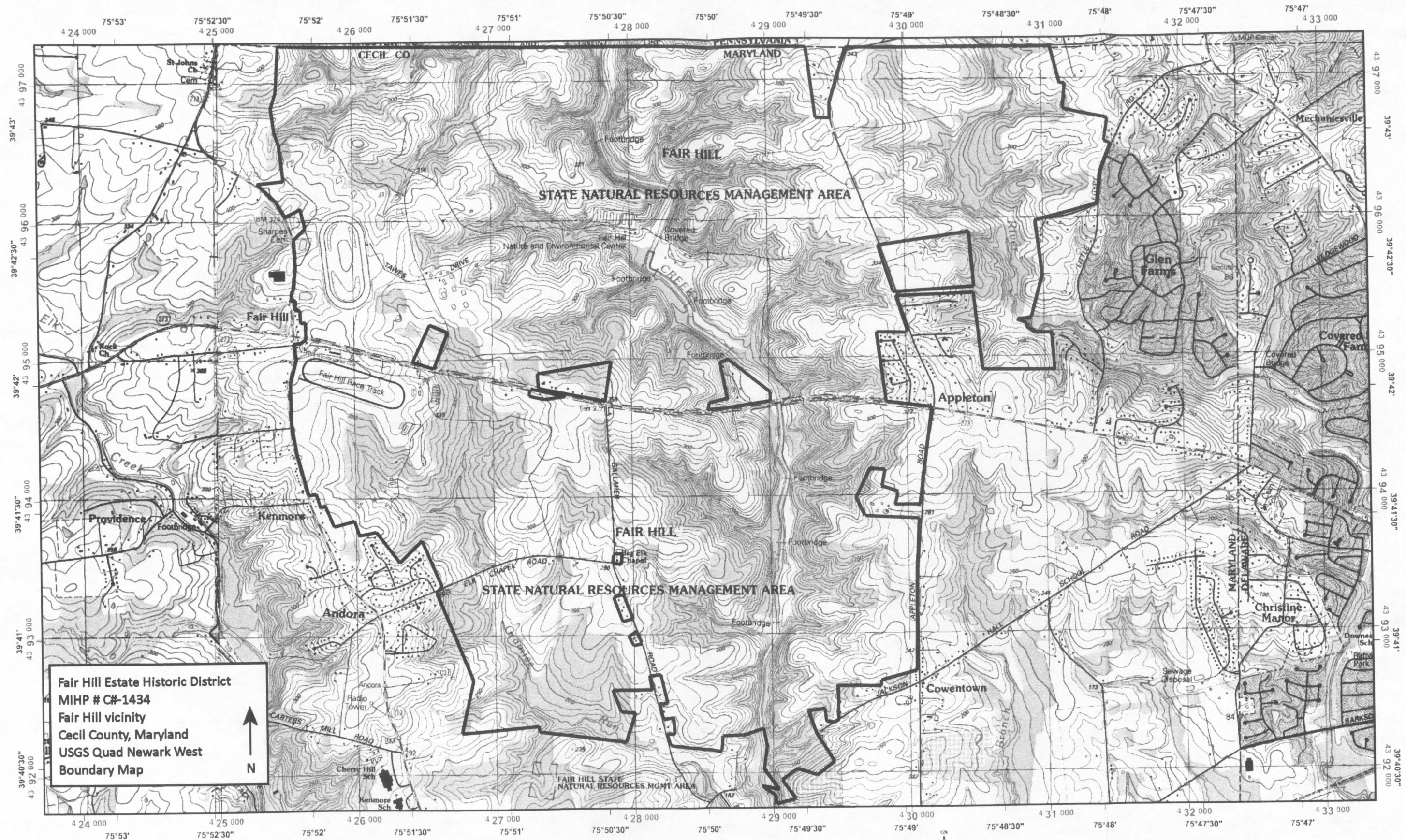




Fair Hill Estate Historic District, MIHP#CE-1434
Fair Hill Area, Cecil Co., MD
Site Map and Photo Views, Quad 3
Key

- district boundary
- - - inventory quad boundary
- ① resource identification number (see attached inventory for corresponding MIHP & DNR #s)
- 11 Photo view and #

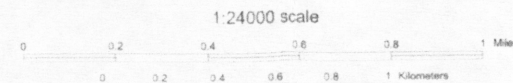




Fair Hill Estate Historic District
MIHP # C#-1434
Fair Hill vicinity
Cecil County, Maryland
USGS Quad Newark West
Boundary Map



Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Projection Zone 18
North American Datum of 1983
1000 meter UTM / USNG MGRS
and Zone Designation 18S
100 000-m Squares VJ



Magnetic declination of 12°W at center of map
on March 17, 2011

Digital Photograph Log
Page 1 of 3

Name of Property: Fair Hill Estate Historic District, MIHP #CE-1434
City or Vicinity: Fair Hill vicinity
County, State: Cecil County, MD
Name of Photographer: Edie Wallace
Date of Photographs: August 2014
Location of Original Files: MD SHPO
Number of Photographs: 40

HP 100 Gray Photo Cartridge
HP Premium Plus Photo Paper

CE-1434_2014-08-07_01

Super Fence, view SW of section along north side of Rt. 273 (Quad 1)

CE-1434_2014-08-07_02

Fair Hill Training Center racetrack, view N (Quad 1)

CE-1434_2014-08-07_03

Centre School House (CE-758), view SW (Quad 1)

CE-1434_2014-08-07_04

Centre School House interior, view SW (Quad 1)

CE-1434_2014-08-07_05

J. H. Peterson Farm (CE-362), view SW (Quad 1)

CE-1434_2014-08-07_06

Peterson Barn, view SW (Quad 1)

CE-1434_2014-08-07_07

Du Pont-era two-stall barn (horse stables) & cattle fence, Peterson Farm, view NW (Quad 1)

CE-1434_2014-08-07_08

Foxcatcher Livestock Co. feed mill, view SE (Quad 1)

CE-1434_2014-08-07_09

Du Pont house/Fair Hill Nature Center, view SE (Quad 1)

CE-1434_2014-08-07_10

J. Z. Finley (Caruthers) Barn, view SW (Quad 1)

CE-1434_2014-08-07_11

Big Elk Creek Covered Bridge, view SE (Quad 1)

Fair Hill Estate Historic District, MIHP #CE-1434

Digital Photo Log, page 2 of 3

CE-1434_2014-08-07_12

Alexander-Beers (Stackhouse) Farm, view N (Quad 2)

CE-1434_2014-08-07_13

Beers House, view W (Quad 2)

CE-1434_2014-08-07_14

Beers Barn, view W (Quad 2)

CE-1434_2014-08-07_15

Concrete horse bridge over Big Elk Creek, view SW (Quad 2)

CE-1434_2014-08-07_16

Skinner-Smith House, view NW from Appleton Road (Quad 2)

CE-1434_2014-08-07_17

Intersection of old Rt. 273 (closed) and Creek Road, view S toward new Route 273 bridge over Big Elk Creek (Quad 2)

CE-1434_2014-08-07_18

Fair Hill Club House/McCormick House, view SE from intersection of Rt. 213 and old Rt. 273 in Fair Hill (Quad 3)

CE-1434_2014-08-07_19

Du Pont-era horse testing/detention barn at Fair Hill Race Track, view NE (Quad 3)

CE-1434_2014-08-07_20

Concrete grandstand and press box at Fair Hill Race Track, view N (Quad 3)

CE-1434_2014-08-07_21

Fair Hill Race Track, view SE from grandstand (Quad 3)

CE-1434_2014-08-07_22

Fair Hill Race Track and steeplechase course, view S from grandstand (Quad 3)

CE-1434_2014-08-07_23

Pari-mutuel betting windows, view NW toward secretary's office and detention barn (Quad 3)

CE-1434_2014-08-07_24

Three large horse barns at Fair Hill Race Track, view NW (Quad 3)

CE-1434_2014-08-07_25

Du Pont-era cattle barns at Cecil County Fair Grounds, view SE (Quad 3)

Fair Hill Estate Historic District, MIHP #CE-1434

Digital Photo Log, page 3 of 3

CE-1434_2014-08-07_26

Cecil Co. Fair Ground covered grandstand and show ring, view NW (Quad 3)

CE-1434_2014-08-07_27

Du Pont-era Hunter Barn, view NW (Quad 3)

CE-1434_2014-08-07_28

Du Pont-era Huntsman's House, view W (Quad 3)

CE-1434_2014-08-07_29

Gregg (Pennock) House with 1960s additions, view NW (Quad 3)

CE-1434_2014-08-07_30

Gregg (Pennock) Barn/stables, view W (Quad 3)

CE-1434_2014-08-07_31

Gregg Farm, du Pont-era two-stall barns, view SE (Quad 3)

CE-1434_2014-08-07_32

Osbourne-Janney House, view SE from Big Elk Chapel Road (Quad 3)

CE-1434_2014-08-07_33

Higgins/Blackson House, view SE from Big Elk Chapel Road (Quad 3)

CE-1434_2014-08-07_34

Cattle culvert under Gallaher Road, view W (Quad 3)

CE-1434_2014-08-07_35

Horse bridge (representative) over Gallaher Road, view W (Quad 3)

CE-1434_2014-08-07_36

Willis House ruin, view SW (Quad 4)

CE-1434_2014-08-07_37

Willis House ruin, interior, view SE (Quad 4)

CE-1434_2014-08-07_38

Scott's Mill ruin at Big Elk Creek on closed section of Big Elk Chapel Road, view NW (Quad 4)

CE-1434_2014-08-07_39

Representative landscape view, view NW (Quad 1)

CE-1434_2014-08-07_40

Representative landscape view, view S (Quad 1)



Fair Hill Estate H.D. MIHP # CE-1434

Fair Hill, Cecil County MD

Aug. 2014

Super Fence, view SW, Quad 1, N/S Rt. 273

#01 of 40



Fair Hill Estate H.D MHP # CE-1434

Fair Hill, Cecil Co. MD

Aug. 2014

Fair Hill Training Center Race Track, View N
Quad 1

02 of 40



Fair Hill Estate H.D. MIHP # CE-1434

Fair Hill, Cecil County, MD

Aug. 2014

Centre School House (CE-758) SW view
Quad 1

#03 of 40



Fair Hill Estate H.D MIHP#CE-1434

Fair Hill, Cecil County, MD

Aug. 2014

Centre School House Interior, view SW
Quad 1

04 of 40



Fair Hill Estate H.D., MIHP # CE-1434

Fair Hill Cecil County, MD

Aug. 2014

J.H. Peterson Farm, CE-362, View SW
Quad 1

#05 of 40



Fair Hill Estate H. D. MIHP# CE-1434

Fair Hill, Cecil County MD

Aug. 2014

Patterson Barn, CE 362, view SW
Quad 1

#06 of 40



Fair Hill Estate H.D. MIHP # CE 1434

Fair Hill, Cecil County, MD

Aug. 2014

Two stall barn/horse stable, view NW, fencing

Paterson Farm CE-362 Quad 1

#07 of 40



Fair Hill Estate H.D MIHP #1434

Fair Hill, Cecil County MD

August 2014

Foxcatcher Livestock Co. feed mill, view SE
Quad 1

#08 of 40



Fair Hill Estate H.D. MIHP # 1434

Fair Hill, Cecil Co. Md

Aug. 2014

Du Pont House / Fair Hill Nature Center, View SE

Quad 1

09 of 40



Fair Hill Estate H.D. MIHP # 1434

Fair Hill, Cecil Co. MD

Aug. 2014

J.Z. Finley (Caruthers) Barn view SW.

Quad 1

10 of 40



LOAD
LIMIT
3 TONS

BRIDGE
NO. 1
1880
1900

Fair Hill Estate H.D. MIHP # 1434

Fair Hill, Cecil County MD

Aug. 2014

Big Elk Creek Covered Bridge, View SE
Quad 1

11 of 40



Fair Hill Estate Historic District, MIHP# CE-1434
Fair Hill, Cecil County, MD

Aug. 2014

Alexander Beers (Stackhouse) Farm, View N
Quad 2

#12 of 40



Fair Hill Estate H.D. MIHP# CE-1434

Fair Hill, Cecil Co. MD

Aug. 2014

Beers House, View W Quad 2

#13 of 40



Fair Hill Estate, HD, MIHP # CE-1434

Fair Hill, Cecil Co. MD

Aug. 2014

Beers Barn, view W. Quad 2

#14 of 40



Fair Hill Estate H.D. MIHP #1434

Fair Hill, Cecil County, MD

Aug, 2014

Concrete Low water horse bridge over
Big Elk Creek, view SW

Quad 2

15 of 40



Fair Hill Estate H.D. MIHP #1434

Fair Hill, Cecil Co. MD

Aug. 2014

Skinner-Smith House, view NW from
Appleton Rd. Quad 2

#16 of 40



Fair Hill Estate H.D. MIHP #1434
Fair Hill, Cecil County, MD

Aug 2014

Intersection of old rte 273 and Creek Road
view S, toward new rte 273 bridge over
Creek Road and Big Elk Creek

Quad 2

#17 of 40



Fair Hill Estate H.D. MIHP #CE-1434

Fair Hill, Cecil Co. MD

Aug. 2014

Fair Hill Club House / McCormick House

View SE from MD rte 213 and old rte 213
in Fair Hill, View SE

Quad 3

18 of 40



Fair Hill Estate H.D. MIHP # CE 1434

Fair Hill, Cecil Co. MD

Aug. 2014

Du Pont era race horse testing/detention barn
at Fair Hill race track view NE

Quad 3

#19 of 40



Fair Hill Estate H.D. MIHP# CE 1434

Fair Hill, Cecil Co. MD

Aug 2014

Concrete Grand Stand and Press box

Fair Hill Race Track, View N

Quad 3

#20 of 40



Fair Hill Estate H.D. MHP # 1434
Fair Hill, Cecil Co. MD

CE-

Aug. 2014

Fair Hill Race Track, View SE from grandstand
Quad 3

21 of 40



Fair Hill Estate H.D. MIHP# CE-1434

Fair Hill, Cecil Co. MD

Aug. 2014

Fair Hill Racetrack and Steeplechase Course

View S from Grandstand

Quad 3

#22 of 40



Fair Hill estate H.D. MIHP# 1434

Fair Hill, Cecil Co. MD

Aug. 2014

Pair mutual betting windows, view NW toward
Secretary's office and detention barn

Quad 3

23 of 40



Fair Hill Estate H.D. MIHP #^{CE}TA34

Fair Hill, Cecil Co. MD

Aug. 2014

Three large horse barns at Fair Hill race track
view NW

Quad 3

24 of 40



Fair Hill Estate H.D. MHP # CE-1434

Fair Hill, Cecil Co MD

Aug. 2014

Du Pont era cattle barns at Cecil County Fairgrounds
view SE

Quad 3

25 of 40



Fair Hill Estate H.D. MIHP # CE-1434

Fair Hill, Cecil Co. MD

Aug 2014

Cecil County Fairground, covered grandstand
and show ring, view NW
Quad 3

26 of 40



Fair Hill Estate H.D. MHP # CE-1434

Fair Hill, Cecil County, MD

Aug, 2014

Du Pont era hunter barn, view NW

Quad 3

27 of 40



Fair Hill Estate H.D. MIHP # CE-1434
Fair Hill, Cecil Co. MD

Aug. 2014

Du Pont era Huntsman's House, view W.
Quad 3

28 of 40



Fair Hill Estate H.D. MIHP # CE-1434
Fair Hill, Cecil County, MD

Aug. 2014

Gregg (Pennock) House with 1960s additions
View NW.

Quad 3

#29 of 40



Fair Hill Estate H.D. MHP# CE 1434

Fair Hill, Cecil County, MD

Aug. 2014

Gregg (Pennock) Barn (stables view w
Quad 3

#30 of 40



Fair Hill Estate H.D. MHP# CE-1434

Fair Hill, Cecil Co. MD

Aug. 2014

Gregg Farm, du Pont era two-stall barns, near SE
Quad 3

31 of 40



Fair Hill Estate H. D. MIHP #CE-1434

Fair Hill, Cecil County, MD

Aug, 2014

Osbourne-Jarney House, view SE from
Big Elk Chapel Road

Quad 3

32 of 40



Fair Hill Estate H.D. MIHP # CE-1434

Fair Hill, Cecil Co. MD

Aug. 2014

Higgins/Blackson House, view SE from Big Elk
Chapel Rd.

Quad 3

#33 of 40



Fair Hill Estate H.D. MIHP# CE-1434

Fair Hill, Cecil County, MD

Aug 2014

Culvert under Gallaher Road, view W

Quad 3

34 of 40



Fair Hill Estate H.D. MIHP# CIE-1434

Fair Hill, Cecil County

Aug, 2014

Representative horse bridge, over Gallaher Rd.

View W

Quad 3

35 of 40



Fair Hill Estate H.D. MIHP # CE-1437

Fair Hill, Cecil County, MD

Aug. 2014

Willis House ruin, view SW

Quad 4

36 of 40



Fair Hill Estate H.D. MIHP# CE-1434

Fair Hill, Cecil Co. MD

Aug. 2014

Willis House ruin, interior, view SE

Quad 4

#37 of 40



Fair Hill Estate H.D. MIHP#1434

Fair Hill, Cecil County, MD

Aug. 2014

Scott's Mill Ruin at Big Elk Creek, View NW

Quad 4

38 of 40



Fair Hill Estate H.D. MIHP# CE-1434

Fair Hill, Cecil Co. MD

Aug. 2014

Representative landscape view, view NW
Quad 1

39 of 40



Fair Hill Estate H.D. MIHP # CE 1434
Fair Hill, Cecil Co. MD

Aug. 2014

Representative Landscape view, view S.E.
Quad 12

40 of 40

CAPSULE SUMMARY

Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area

MIHP # CE-1434

Fair Hill

Cecil County, Maryland

NRMA = 1975

Public

Fair Hill NRMA encompasses 5,622 acres in the northeast corner of Cecil County bordering Pennsylvania. The countryside is rolling hills and comprises open fields and wood lots that formerly delineated small farms in the region. MdDNR acquired the property in 1975 from the estate of Mr. William duPont, Jr. and Passyunk, Inc. As an NRMA, the property is managed for the optimal use of the resources on the site, including wildlife management and agriculture (MdDNR 2002). NRMAs typically are not planned for intensive recreational uses, but Fair Hill NRMA hosts numerous special events and is the site of well-known equestrian events. The primary activities at Fair Hill NRMA include a variety of equestrian activities, fishing, hiking and biking trails, equestrian trails, wildlife sports, wildlife viewing, and nature education.

The landscape at Fair Hill NRMA reflects two themes: agriculture and recreation. The agricultural history of the area is illustrated by elements from two distinct time periods: individual family farms from the early nineteenth century through ca. 1935 (pre Mr. duPont ownership) and the agricultural activities of Mr. duPont from ca. 1945 through 1965 when the property was organized to function as a beef cattle farm. The landscape also reflects recreational elements from two distinct time periods: the ownership of Mr. duPont and his heirs from ca. 1926 through 1975 that focused on horse racing and fox chasing and the post-1975 management by MdDNR. The built resources and the landscape in the NRMA contain elements to illustrate each of these themes and time periods. However, the property no longer retains overall integrity as a district defined as a "significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development" to illustrate any one of these four themes. While the built resources located within the boundaries of Fair Hill NRMA do not qualify as a district, many possess the qualities of significance and integrity for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places as detailed in the accompanying table.

7. Description

Inventory No. CE-1434

Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

RESOURCE COUNT

Resources previously determined eligible by MHT = 7
Resources previously determined not eligible by MHT = 2
Resources recommended as eligible for NR listing = 17
Resources recommended as not eligible for NR listing = 88
Resources not evaluated = 48

TOTAL= 162

SUMMARY

Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area (NRMA) occupies a large block of land comprising 5,622 located in the northeast corner of Cecil County on the Pennsylvania border. The topography of the NRMA comprises rolling hills with elevations ranging from approximately 150 feet to 350 feet above mean sea level (amsl). Big Elk Creek flows south through the approximate center of the NRMA. The areas along the river and its tributaries are wooded corridors. The upland areas are divided into agricultural fields and individual woodlots, reflecting the historic occupation of individual family farms.

The Maryland Department of Natural Resources (MdDNR) purchased 99 percent of the Fair Hill property from the estate of Mr. William H. duPont, Jr., in 1975. Mr. duPont assembled the Fair Hill estate through acquiring small farms between ca. 1926 and 1952, although he continued to refine the boundaries of the property until his death in 1965. An avid equestrian, Mr. duPont managed the property to support his twin passions of equestrian pursuits and animal husbandry. Mr. duPont established two primary nodes of activity on the property: the racetrack and fairgrounds and cattle operations. The racetrack and fairgrounds area were located on the western edge of the property and featured an oval racetrack and steeplechase courses, as well as support buildings and horse barns. After World War II, Mr. duPont established a cattle raising operation centered along Tawes Drive. This operation included maintenance buildings, a large feed mill cow pens, and individual bull pens. At one time, the herd of Santa-Gertrudis at Fair Hill reached 1,200 head. Estate employees lived in the former farmhouses dispersed throughout the property, but most of the acreage remained open space for fox chasing.

Fair Hill NRMA contains a total of 162 resources predating 1960 within the NRMA boundaries. Resources include 69 buildings, 42 structures, 47 sites, and 4 objects. The resources include prehistoric archeological sites, historic archeological sites, nineteenth-century farmsteads, twentieth-century agricultural buildings, a complement of equestrian-related buildings and structures, and a fairground complex. Approximately 33 buildings and structures are associated with agriculture before 1930, while 73 resources were constructed between ca. 1935 and 1965 to support Mr. duPont's recreational and farming operations.

METHODS

The objective of this investigation is to provide the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT) and the Maryland Department of Natural Resources (MdDNR) with comprehensive data on the cultural resources contained within Fair Hill NRMA. The survey area consisted of lands owned by MdDNR within the NRMA boundaries as of October 2003. These boundaries were determined from a review of property maps and data verified by the Fair Hill NRMA Park Manager. No MdDNR leased land was surveyed under this project. Property owned by other state agencies, such as the State Highway Administration, private entities, or county maintained facilities, such as ball fields, recreation centers, or museums on state land, were not surveyed as part of this project. At Fair Hill NRMA, the Fair Hill Training Center, established in 1983, leases 350 acres from MdDNR and privately manages this

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

Name Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 1

area of the property. The buildings constructed under this lease are less than fifty years of age and were excluded in this current investigation.

Historical Research

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties forms and archeological site files on file at MHT and MdDNR provided base-line data for historical research conducted for each MdDNR-owned land unit included in the survey. An analysis of the property types and occupation periods was undertaken to identify the historic themes/historic contexts appropriate to evaluate the historic resources in the NRMA. History of the NRMA prior to state ownership was synthesized from the architectural and archeological forms and expanded to incorporate information contained in historic maps and other secondary sources, such as published county and local histories and National Register documentation. Research into primary archival materials, such as land deeds or genealogical materials, was not conducted for this project.

Historical research also was completed to document the history of the MdDNR land unit. Research was conducted at MdDNR to develop an overview on the establishment and acquisition of each land unit. The purpose of this research was to document the reason for the establishment of land unit and subsequent management practices. Sources examined in this research effort included MdDNR real estate acquisition files, land unit files, personnel interviews, master plans, and secondary sources on the development of parks in the state of Maryland. At Fair Hill NRMA, Mr. Howard Skinner, former employee of Mr. duPont, and 2/LT Wayne S. Suydam, Jr., Park Manager, provided valuable information on the history and evolution of the NRMA.

Field Survey

Archeological reconnaissance survey focused on the relocation of archeological sites recorded in the archeological site files maintained by MHT. The data in the archeological site files was augmented through review of published literature and unpublished reports available at the MHT library. The mapped or reported location of each recorded site was visited and its condition was assessed, based on surface conditions, (e.g., undisturbed, plowed, eroded, graded/contoured, collected, vandalized, dredged, or other). Archeological survey of the resources at Fair Hill NRMA was conducted during April 2004.

Architectural field survey was focused on built resources constructed prior to 1960, landscape elements associated with the individual pre-1960 resources, and the overall landscape of the MdDNR-owned land unit. The list of built resources included in the survey was compiled from the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties maintained at the Maryland Historical Trust and the Detailed Maintenance List (DMI) provided by the MdDNR. The DMI, compiled during the late 1990s, contained data on building materials and components, as well as data on location, estimated construction date, dates of renovations, and condition. The list of built resources for survey was refined through a review of 1:600 scale maps provided by MdDNR and through interviews with MdDNR personnel. No efforts were made to reconcile the building list for buildings constructed post 1960 beyond information gathered from knowledgeable MdDNR personnel. Construction dates for built resources were assigned based on available MIHP or published documentation, MdDNR Detailed Maintenance Inventory (DMI), historic maps, building materials, and style.

Architectural field investigations were conducted on the exteriors of all pre-1960 buildings to verify the character-defining features and materials of previously identified historic buildings as recorded on MIHP forms and to assess the integrity and overall physical conditions of the exterior materials of the resources. No architectural data or photographs were collected for pre-1960 MdDNR-owned buildings that are pending demolition for which MdDNR has obtained MHT concurrence or MHT Determinations of Eligibility classifying the resource as not eligible for National Register consideration. The architectural survey of built resources at Fair Hill NRMA was conducted in April-May 2004.

Maryland Historical Trust

Inventory No. CE-1434

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Name Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 2

Building conditions of excellent, good, fair, poor, or ruin were assigned during the architectural survey based on the physical appearance of the exterior materials present on the resource at the time of the site visit. The building classifications do not necessarily reflect those condition assessments recorded in the MdDNR's DMI. For the purposes of this survey, excellent was defined as the overall absence of conditions requiring maintenance or cosmetic repairs. Good defined building systems and materials that appeared sound with minimal problems noted. Buildings exhibiting cosmetic conditions, such as minor paint failure or minor deterioration in contained wood elements, could still be classified as good condition if conditions appeared to be correctable with minor repair. Fair condition was used to denote building exhibiting problems in several exterior components or systems without structural damage, such as deterioration in wood elements in several systems, so long as those conditions could be corrected through maintenance. Poor denoted systematic problems in several components or systems, such as large sections of missing siding or roofing, often resulting in evidence of structural failure. Ruin was used to classify buildings or structures that were no longer usable as a building or structure in their current condition.

DESCRIPTIONS

The following descriptions are organized by property type. The property classifications were assigned based on the primary historic function of the property as defined by the National Register of Historic Places (U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service 1997). The following resources identified in the MIHP forms at Fair Hill have been demolished: Beers Stable (MIHP # CE-300-C), McMaster Farmhouse and barn (MIHP CE-364), and "Beloved" Movie Set (MIHP # CE-1517).

The Rittenhouse Building (MIHP # CE-522) is mapped in the MHT GIS as east of MIHP # CE-75 according to MHT's GIS files. No additional documentation for CE-522 is contained in the MHT MIHP files. Survey conducted in April 2004 located no building older than 1960 in the MHT GIS mapped location for CE-522. Based on the available data, this survey concludes that CE-522 is mismapped and is not located on MdDNR property.

Archaeological Data Removed

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

Name Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 3

Archaeological Data Removed

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

Name Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 4

Archaeological Data Removed

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

Name Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 5

Archaeological Data Removed

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

Name Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 6

Archaeological Data Removed

RECREATION/CULTURE

The centerpiece of Fair Hill NRMA is the oval turf RACETRACK (MIHP # CE-1004) and steeplechase courses located in the western portion of the NRMA near the village of Fair Hill and south of MD RTE 273. Mr. William duPont, Jr., purchased land in this area during the mid 1920s. He reportedly established the oval turf track by 1927 (Fair Hill Nature Center 2004). After seven years of tending the turf, the first race was held in 1934. The Fair Hill Races have been an annual event since that date. The oval track is defined by a modern elliptical Saratoga-type PVC breakaway inner rail and modern wood post and wire exterior fence. The ground south of the oval racetrack was delineated as a three-and-a-half mile steeplechase course.

Several sets of viewing stands line the north side of the oval racetrack. The main viewing stand was constructed in 1987 (Brower personal communication 7/4/2004). The stand is precast concrete over steel and finished with a coat of concrete. The stand replaced the stone and concrete stand constructed by Mr. duPont in 1934. Seating areas are defined by metal pipe railings. Metal bleachers form the upper stands. The grandstand is capped by an enclosed viewing stand with exterior wood decks that was constructed in 1988 (MdDNR DMI 2003). The Fair Hill stand, constructed in 2003, is located west of the grandstand. General admission tickets are accommodated in two sets of modern metal bleachers that are located east of the grandstand (Skinner personal communication 4/27/2004).

The support buildings constructed ca. 1935 to support the racetrack include a secretary's building, a row of horse barns, a waiting room/toilets for jockeys (replaced 1988-1989), a weighing pavilion for jockeys, a detention barn for drug testing race horses, and a barn used as a hospitality center (Skinner personal communication 4/27/2004).

The Secretary's Office is a wood-frame building with a two-story main block and a one-story rear wing. The three-bay by two-bay

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

Name Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 7

main block, constructed ca. 1935, contains offices. The one-story rear wing contains toilets and was constructed in 1988-1989 (Brower personal communication 7/24/2004). The building rests on a concrete foundation and was sheathed in vinyl siding in 1989 (MdDNR DMI 2003). The hipped roof over the main block and the gable roof over the rear wing are sheathed in composition roll roofing. The roof has a wide overhanging eave enclosed in metal. A central doorway is located in the south elevation of the main block. The main entry contains a six panel wood door and is sheltered under a front-gable hood supported by brackets. Paired, narrow, vertical beaded board wood doors with cross panels occupy the center bay on the second story. The windows in the main block are wood-frame, six-over-six-light, double-hung sash units. The rear wing contains modern doors and narrow single-light windows along the eave line. The building is in good condition. Damage to the vinyl siding was noted along the base of the west and south elevations. Holes were noted in the concrete foundation along the rear wing to access pipes.

The Jockey Rooms/Toilets are located north of the Secretary's office. The current building was rebuilt in 1988-1989 (MdDNR drawing file) on the site of the ca. 1935 jockey room. This one-story, wood-frame rectangular building rests on a concrete-block foundation. The exterior walls are clad in vinyl siding. The gable roof is sheathed with composition roll roofing and the eave is enclosed with metal. Modern entry doors are located on the east, south, and west elevations. The windows are wood-frame, single-light units located at the eave line on the south, west, and north elevations. The building is in good condition. Minor mortar failure was noted on the exposed concrete-block foundation on the west end of the building.

The Jockey Weigh-In Pavilion, constructed ca. 1935, is an open pavilion located west of the Secretary's Office. The hipped roof clad in wood shingles is supported by square wood posts that rest on a concrete slab. A chalkboard is attached to the framing on the north side of the pavilion. The pavilion is in good condition. Large cracks were noted through the concrete floor. The wood shingles exhibited deterioration along the eaves and the ridgeline.

A former horse barn, constructed ca. 1935, is located east of the Jockey Rooms/Toilets. The building was renovated in 1995-1996 for storage. The one-story, wood-frame building rests on concrete footers. The exterior walls are clad with T1-11 siding on the south and west elevations and board-and-batten siding on the east and north elevations. The gable roof is sheathed with corrugated metal and has exposed rafter ends. A single doorway is located on the south elevation. The former stall doors on the south elevation were removed when the building was re-sided. Two Dutch doors and a single door are located on the north elevation. The east elevation contains large paired board-and-batten double doors and a single door. The west end of the building originally had an attached elevated water tank enclosed in a two-story, wood sided structure; the two-story wood section was removed during renovations between 1989 and 1996. The building is in good condition; however, the integrity of design and materials has been compromised.

The Tea Barn was constructed ca. 1935 as a bank barn that served as a hospital center on race days. The foundation is constructed of rubble fieldstone and has been parged with concrete. The upper portion of the barn is clad in metal. The gambrel roof is sheathed in corrugated metal and has a metal-clad cornice. The earthen bank is located on the east elevation. Access to the upper portion of the barn is through paired narrow beaded board wood sliding doors mounted on an exterior track. Sliding doors on the west and south elevation provide access to the lower level. Single wood doors are located on the lower level of the north and west elevations. The window openings on the lower level of the east elevation contain six-light, wood frame, sliding windows. Several openings are boarded up. The barn is in fair condition. Paint failure was noted on wood windows. The west stone wall has been buttressed by external wood supports, suggesting structural failure.

The Detention/Testing Barn, constructed ca. 1935, is a wood-frame horse barn that is twelve bays by two bays. The interior contains two rows of individual box stalls that are surrounded by wide outer aisles. The interior walls are finished with vertical narrow beaded board wood siding. Each stall has a Dutch door. The outer barn walls are constructed of concrete block sheathed with vinyl siding. The concrete-block walls were added during 1988-1989 (Brower personal communication 7/24/2004). The

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

Name Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 8

upper portions of the outer walls are open for ventilation. Each corner of the east and west elevations contains a pair of wood sliding doors. Each door is constructed of vertical narrow beaded wood boards with cross panels and contains four lights. The wide gable roof is sheathed with composition roll roofing and has exposed rafter ends. The condition of the building is fair. The exterior paired wood doors exhibit paint failure. One set of doors in the north bay on the west elevation appears to be failing.

The racetrack complex as a whole has issues of integrity. The racetracks retain integrity of location, design, setting, and feeling. The racetrack support buildings include modern buildings and a few buildings that date from ca. 1935, when Mr. duPont established the course. In general the individual buildings have been remodeled with modern materials that have compromised the integrity of materials, design, workmanship of the individual buildings. These changes have also compromised the overall integrity of materials, workmanship, design of the complex as a possible district.

The FAIRGROUND is located east of the racetrack. Five cow barns date to 1953 (Fair Hill NRMA 1952 map; Skinner personal communication 4/27/2004), when the Cecil County Fair began holding the county fair at Fair Hill. The five cow barns are identical. All buildings are one-story, rectangular buildings with gable roofs sheathed in corrugated metal. The cow barns are clad with wide horizontal wood boards that are hinged half way up the side walls. The upper part of the walls can be opened for ventilation. The upper gable ends are finished with narrow wood slatted boards. Open doorways are located in the gable end. The interior of each barn has a wide aisle along the north wall and cow pens along the south wall. The northernmost cowbarn is clad with plywood siding in the gable ends. The utilitarian cow barns are in good condition. All other buildings in the fairground complex were constructed after 1960.

The hunter barn and dog kennels are located south of the fairgrounds along Kennel Road. This is the area where Mr. duPont kept his hounds and hunters. The DOG KENNEL, constructed ca. 1935, is a one-story, wood-frame building that occupies a U-shaped ground plan with eight asymmetrical bays along the south elevation. The building rests on a concrete slab foundation and the walls are clad with board-and-batten wood siding. The intersecting gable roofs are sheathed with composition roll roofing. The cornice has eave boards along the side elevation and raking boards in the gable ends. The windows are six-over-six-light, double-hung sash units. Multiple, single five-panel wood doors provide access to the building along the south elevation. The kennel is surrounded by fenced pens. The kennel appeared in good condition.

The HUNTER BARN/OFFICE was constructed in two stages. The earlier part of the barn was constructed ca. 1935; the barn was expanded ca. 1950 (Skinner personal communication 4/30/2004). The barn occupies a T-shaped ground plan and rests on concrete foundation. The exterior walls are sheathed in asbestos shingles. The wide gable roof is sheathed with corrugated metal. The rafter ends along the north and south elevations are exposed; raking boards are located in the gable ends. Two sets of doorways are located in each elevation. The doorways on the north and south elevations are paired sliding wood doors. Each door has four lights over a wood panel constructed of narrow beaded boards. The doors on the west elevation are wood Dutch doors. Two single wood doors with glass lights are located in the east elevation. A single six-light over two wood-panel door is located in the gable end of the wing that projects from the center of the south elevation, but there is no access step to the door. The north and south elevations have a continuous band of four-light, wood-frame, sliding windows that share a continuous sill. The windows in the east and west elevations are wood-frame, six-over-six-light, double-hung sash units with wood surrounds that have a lip molding on the upper casing. Offices occupy in the east end. The interior core of the main building contains two sets of stalls that are surrounded by wide aisles on the north and south elevations; the barn has one cross aisle. The interior wall of the stalls and the stall doors are clad with narrow beaded board siding. One set of doors on the north and south elevation is sheltered by a projecting gable hood supported by brackets. The overall condition is good. Paint failure was noted on exposed wood elements, such as window frames and surrounds, corner boards, wood areas above the continuous windows, and wood doors. Minor deterioration was noted at the bases of some of the large wood doors. Missing glazing was noted. Staining of the asbestos shingles was noted along the foundation of the north and east elevations. Minor cracking of some of the asbestos shingles was noted. Mortar failure

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

Name Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 9

was noted in the short brick chimneystack in the office section of the building. The building retains overall integrity of design and workmanship, although the integrity of materials has been compromised by modern materials.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

Pre-Mr. duPont Ownership

The SMALL STONE HOUSE (MIHP # CE-365), the Old Stone Stables (MIHP # CE-366), and a former chicken coop were associated with the former Gregg property acquired by Mr. duPont early in his land acquisition activities. No buildings were depicted in this location on the Martenet 1858 map. The 1877 Lake, Griffing & Stevenson 1877 depicted W.W. Nickle in the approximate location of the house. The mid-nineteenth century Old Stone House is a two-bay by one-bay, two-story stone house constructed of rubble fieldstone that has been parged and stuccoed. The house was assigned to the houndsman under the ownership of Mr. duPont. The gable roof is sheathed with composition roll roofing and an interior stone chimney occupies the south wall. The primary doorway contains a wood door with a single light. The windows are modern, one-over-one-light, vinyl-clad replacement units installed in 2002 (Suydam personal communication 4/28/2004). In ca. 1966, Mrs. McConnell, the daughter and heir of Mr. duPont, added an offset two-story, wood-frame wing on the south elevation to accommodate hunt breakfasts and built another offset two-story, wood-frame wing on the north elevation to house the kitchen (Suydam personal communication 4/28/2004). The wood-frame additions project beyond the front plane of the stone house and are clad in asbestos shingles. A porch supported by modern wood posts spans the east elevation of the stone house and provides access to the two modern wings. The house is in good condition. However, the integrity of materials, design, and workmanship of the house has been compromised by the two asbestos-shingled additions constructed ca. 1966 that overwhelm the original design of the stone house.

The mid-nineteenth century OLD STONE STABLES (MIHP # CE-366) is a three-bay, bank barn constructed of rubble fieldstone, particularly quartz, on the north, west, and south elevations. Mr. duPont used the barn to stable stud horses to breed with local farmers' stock (Skinner personal communication 4/30/2004). Large stones mark the corners of the barn and the stone continues to the gable peaks on the north and south elevation. A projecting stone watertable is located on the north elevation. The bank is on the west elevation. The doorway in the west elevation contains paired sliding doors constructed of narrow vertical beaded boards. Three door openings with granite sills and wood lintels are located on the foundation level of the north elevation. Two openings have been infilled with wood and contain six-light windows; the third opening contains a narrow vertical beaded board wood door with six lights. Three window openings are located on the foundation level of the south elevation and a single window opening is located in the north bay of the west elevation. The east elevation is spanned by a projecting wood-frame addition sheathed in asbestos shingles. The integral roof is sheathed with corrugated metal. The eave is finished with a raking board in the gable ends and an eave board along the west elevation. The barn is in fair condition. Vertical cracks in the mortar joints were noted on the east and west elevations. Erosion of the mortar on the southwest end of the north elevation was noted. Deterioration was noted along the base of the wood sliding doors on the bank (west) elevation. The windows in the foundation level exhibited deterioration and paint failure in the wood elements and some missing panes. The corner board on the north elevation exhibited deterioration. The barn has integrity of location, materials, design, and workmanship.

The former chicken coop, constructed ca. 1920, was made into a puppy kennel ca. 1966. The one-story, rectangular building has eight asymmetrical bays along the north elevation and is one bay wide. The wood-frame building is clad in asbestos shingles applied over two layers of wood siding in ca. 1966. The gable roof is sheathed with corrugated metal. Doors and windows are located in the north and south elevations. The windows are six-light, wood-frame units. The doors are a variety of units, including single wood doors and a pair of hinged wood doors. The building is in fair condition. Minimal deterioration of wood elements and paint failure were noted on the exposed wood elements. The kennel is surrounded by metal fencing. The building no longer retains integrity of materials, design, or workmanship to illustrate an early twentieth century agricultural outbuilding.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

Name Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 10

The former AMOS ALEXANDER (BEERS) FARM (MIHP # CE-300) (Former Beers Farm), located at 750 Tawes Drive, comprises a house, a barn, two sheds, a meathouse, and a springhouse. The house, barn, meathouse, and springhouse possess integrity of location, setting, materials, design, and workmanship. The complex appears on the 1858 Martenet map as owned by Thomas Finley. The Beers Stable (MIHP # CE-300-C) was removed following collapse of the wood walls of the building.

The Beers House (MIHP # CE-300), also known as Amos Alexander House (Blumgart et al. 1996:362-363), is an L-shaped dwelling constructed in three phases: ca. 1810, ca. 1840, ca. 1950. The north portion of the house is constructed of stone in two phases and painted white. The east end of the stone section of the house is one story with a three-bay front (north). A central doorway contains a nine-light and wood panel door. A stone chimney projects from the west end of this portion of the house. The west end of the stone section is two stories and has a two-bay front. A doorway occupies the westernmost bay; the door is a nine-light and wood panel unit. This door is sheltered by a two-bay, gable roof porch supported on square wood posts; the porch floor is stone. The windows throughout the building are wood-frame, six-over-six-light, double-hung sash units set in wood surrounds. The intersecting gable roofs are sheathed in composition roll roofing. A gable dormer is located on the north roof plane in each section of the stone house. The soffit is enclosed with wood and has returns at the gable ends of the stone section of the house. The two-story rear wing is wood-frame clad in asbestos shingles resting on a stone foundation. A modern porch spans the south elevation of the main block of the house. Doorways access both the two-story stone section and the wood-frame addition. The house is in good condition. Paint failure was noted on the wood window surrounds.

The Beers Barn/Finley Barn (MIHP # CE-300-A) is a bank barn with an incised 1826 datestone in the upper east gable. The walls of the north, east, and west elevations are rubble fieldstone with large stone quoins. The walls have been parged with concrete. The upper gable ends are clad with board-and-batten wood siding and have wood louvers. The gable roof is sheathed with corrugated metal. The ramp is located on the north elevation. The ramp is constructed of stone and shored up with concrete, then banked with earth. A projecting covered bank bridge spans an alley that allows access to the lower level on the north elevation. The barn wall below the bridge span is finished in board-and-batten wood siding. This lower level contains a paneled wood door and a wood-frame window. The projecting covered bank bridge is clad in board-and-batten wood siding and has a front-facing gable roof sheathed in corrugated metal. The doorway contains paired sliding wood doors on an external track. The doors are constructed of vertical narrow beaded boards. An extended forebay clad in board-and-batten wood siding spans the south elevation of the barn. Supports for the forebay are not visible due to the one-story, gable-roof, projecting stable addition attached to the forebay elevation. The addition, constructed ca. 1945, is clad in board-and-batten wood siding (Skinner personal communication 7/2/2004). Another banked two-story, wood-frame, board-and-batten-sided addition, constructed ca. 1945, projects from the east barn elevation. The lower level of the south elevation contains doorways and windows. A single wood doorway is located in the north elevation. The barn is in good-to-fair condition. Deterioration was noted on the bases of the wood cladding on the covered porch, in the wood doors, in the upper gable wood siding, and in the wood louvers. Battens on the east upper gable are peeling upwards. A large crack through the mortar joints was noted beginning near the eave and stretching down the north barn elevation near the northwest corner.

Two small sheds, constructed ca. 1945, are located east of the main barn in line with east projecting addition to the barn. Both sheds are built into the stone terrace associated with barn. The one-story shed is clad in narrow vertical siding and has a shallow gable roof sheathed in the standing seam metal. The south elevation contains sliding wood doors. The two-story shed has a stone first level and an upper level clad in board-and-batten siding. The gable roof is sheathed with corrugated metal. The lower level of the south elevation contains a hinged vertical board wood door. The upper east elevation contains shortened board-and-batten door. The sheds are in good condition.

The Beers meathouse (named Beers potato shed) (MIHP # CE-300-B) is a two-story, stone building built into a bank that stands

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

Name Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 11

north of the Beers house and north of Tawes Drive. The rubble fieldstone walls are parged with cement. The front gable roof is sheathed in wood shingles and has a raking board in the gable eave; exposed rafter ends are visible along the side elevations. A doorway with a wood lintel is located on the first floor; the door is missing. A window opening with wood surround is on the second floor level; the glazing is missing. A semi-circular indentation outlined in brick originally held an 1868 datestone (Hnedak 1979; Blumgart et al. 1996:362-363); when surveyed in April 2004, the datestone was missing. The meat house is in fair condition. Mortar cracks are evident above the door lintel. The window glazing and the door are missing.

The Beers springhouse, constructed during the nineteenth century, is a small stone building located in a low-lying area east of the house. The rubble fieldstone walls are parged with cement. The shed roof is sheathed with wood shingles and has a wide eave board. A single wood door is located in the north elevation. The door is constructed of narrow vertical wood boards and has exterior hinges. The springhouse is in good condition.

The FINLEY BARN (MIHP # CE-301-A) is a bank barn constructed ca. 1830 located at 630 Tawes Drive. The walls of the north, east, and west elevations are rubble fieldstone with large stone quoins on the corners. The walls have been parged with cement. The upper gable ends are clad with board-and-batten wood siding and have wood louvers. The gable roof is sheathed with corrugated metal. The ramp is located on the north elevation. The ramp is constructed of stone abutments banked with earth. A projecting covered bank bridge spans an alley that allows access to the lower level on the north elevation. The lower level under the bridge is finished in board-and-batten wood siding and contains a hinged wood door and two, wood-frame, six-over-six-light windows. The projecting covered bank bridge is clad in board-and-batten wood siding and has a front-facing gable roof sheathed in corrugated metal. The doorway contains paired sliding, board-and-batten wood doors on an external track. Two garage doors are located in the lower level of the east elevation and a single narrow-beaded board wood door set under a brick arch. The barn had an extended forebay supported on freestanding stone piers that spanned the south elevation. By April 2004, the forebay was removed due to damage caused by Hurricane Isabel in September 2003. Plans were underway to rebuild the forebay. The lower level of the south elevation was clad in vertical wood boards and had hinged stall doors and windows. Apart from the forebay, the barn is in good condition. Cracking in the mortar joints was noted on the east end of the north elevation. The metal roofing appeared loose along the gable ridge.

The Rental House at 68 BIG ELK CHAPEL ROAD (MIHP # CE-1520) (former Higgins property), constructed ca. 1850 (Martenet 1858), is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay by two-bay building that reflects the proportions and massing of the Greek Revival style. The main block is stuccoed brick and rests on a rubble stone foundation; the brick bond is not visible under the stucco. The side-gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles installed in 2003. Metal eaves were installed over the wood soffits in the gable ends and the chimney on the west end was removed in 2003. The front (north) elevation has three symmetrical bays and is ornamented with a narrow projecting beltcourse along the base of the second-story windows and a corbelled brick cornice along the north and south eaves. The centrally located doorway contains a modern wood unit with an oval light set under a wood-frame, three-light transom. The windows on the first two stories of the front elevation are wood-frame, six-over-six-light, double-hung sash units with simple wood lintels and sills. The third story windows are small, six-light units set under the eave. A cinderblock chimney projects from the east gable end. A full-façade, one-story porch spans the north (front) elevation. The shed roof of the porch is supported on square wood posts with chamfered corners. The porch has a concrete floor and steps. The main block is one room deep and has a stone-lined well under the kitchen (Chaplin personal communication 5/19/2004). A ca. 1940, two-story, wood-frame rear wing on the south elevation is clad in an asphalt-coated fiberboard (Chaplin personal communication 5/19/2004). The rear wing has one-over-one-light, double-hung sash windows. A one-story, shed-roofed addition spans the west half of the rear (south) elevation. The house is in good condition and retains integrity of design and materials.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 12

The three-bay bank barn, constructed ca. 1850, has rubble fieldstone foundation walls along the east, north, and west elevations. The lower level of the south elevation is open; a conical stone column supports the cross beam. The west stone wall extends southward to enframe the west side of barnyard. The upper portion of the barn is constructed of pegged heavy timber framing with bents comprising end posts and a center post to support the cross beam. The roof is supported on canted queen posts that support a purlin. The roof is a common rafter system. The rafters are lapped without a ridgepole. The upper exterior walls are clad in flush vertical wood boards. The gable roof is sheathed in corrugated metal applied over wood shingles. The primary entry contains two sliding-track doors constructed of flush vertical boards on the north elevation. Two single doors were located in the east elevation. The barn is in fair condition. The lower stone walls are wet and the stall area was muddy. Large cracks in the mortar were noted on the southeast and northeast corners. Mortar erosion was noted along the west wall. Deterioration in the wood sill on the south and west elevations were noted. Missing cladding boards were noted on the east and south elevations. Deterioration was noted along the bases of the wood cladding boards, in the eave boards, in the bases of the sliding doors, and in the two single doors in the east elevation. The barn has integrity of locations, materials, design, and workmanship.

The ca. 1850 one-bay by one-bay carriage house, which exhibits similar construction techniques as the barn, is two stories. The lower walls are constructed of rubble fieldstone parged with cement on the south, west, and north walls; the east elevation is open. The upper portion of the building is timber frame with hewn and pegged beams clad in board-and-batten wood siding on the north, west, and south elevations. The upper portion of the east elevation has vertical siding with missing battens to accommodate a later one-story, shed-roofed addition attached to the east elevation. The gable roof is sheathed in corrugated metal and has two narrow eave boards and raking boards in the gable ends. Louvered openings are in the upper gable ends and a centrally-located window is in the east elevation. A wood-framed opening is located in the north stone wall. The building is in fair condition. Deteriorated parging along the base of the west wall indicates moisture penetration. Deterioration was noted on the bases of the wood cladding boards on the east and north elevations and the southwest corner. A large crack in the mortar of the north stone wall stretches from the wood-framed opening to the ground. Deterioration was noted in the wood window muntins and glazing was missing. Paint failure was noted on all wood elements. The building has integrity of location, materials, design, and workmanship.

The mid-twentieth century chicken coop is a small building that rests on rubble stone foundation parged with concrete with flush horizontal wood siding. The gable roof is sheathed in corrugated metal. A shed addition spans the east elevation. The tenant added the addition on the west elevation (Chaplin personal communication 5/19/2004). Door openings were in the north and south elevation and wood-frame openings under the eaves in the east and west elevations. The chicken coop is in poor condition. The stone foundation at the southeast corner appears to be collapsing. Deterioration was noted along the bases of the vertical cladding boards.

The Jas. (James) MOORE HOUSE (MIHP # CE-1003) comprises a two-and-a-half-story main block constructed ca. 1870 and a two-story rear wing constructed ca. 1900. The house appeared on the 1877 Lake, Griffing & Stevenson map of Cecil County. The house rests on a stuccoed stone foundation. The original clapboard walls currently are clad with asbestos shingles. The main block is three-bay by one-bay

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 13

with a central doorway that contains a four-light and wood paneled door and a two-light transom. The first and second floor windows are one-over-one-light, wood-frame, double-hung sash. Three small windows are located at the eave line. All windows have plain wood casings. The north elevation is spanned by a full-façade, one-story porch that rests on a concrete base and is accessed by concrete steps. The porch roof is supported by turned wood columns. The intersecting gable roofs are sheathed with composition roll roofing. The soffit is enclosed with metal. An exterior brick chimney is located on the west elevation of the main block. A one-story enclosed addition spans the east elevation of the main block. The rear wing is two-by-one-bays. A one-story, shed roofed section is located along the west elevation of the wing and a one-story open porch spans the east elevation of the wing. The house is in good condition. Paint failure was noted on all wood elements, such as the porch columns and wood window frames. Minor chipping of the asbestos shingles was noted along the south elevation. A section of the corner board at the second floor of the rear wing was missing. Some cracking was noted in the mortar and parging of the stone foundation.

The former Moore barn, constructed during the early twentieth century, currently is associated with the Fairgrounds. The three-bay bank barn has an irregularly coursed rubble fieldstone foundation with a wood-frame upper level. The stone foundation is parged with cement. Concrete block was noted in the foundation on the northwest corner and east wall. The upper level is sided with asbestos shingles. The west elevation is banked. The doorway in the west elevation contains paired sliding doors constructed of narrow vertical beaded wood boards. The forebay on the east elevation is supported on stone walls. The southeast corner of the forebay is enclosed with concrete-block walls. Two hinged single wood doors on the foundation level are located on the north elevation. Paired six-light, wood-frame windows are located on the foundation level of the south elevation. The gable roof is sheathed with corrugated metal. The barn exhibits cracking in the mortar joints in the concrete-block foundation and in the some sections of the stone foundation. Deterioration was noted at the base of the wood doors on the bank elevation. The barn is in good condition.

The former J.M. PETERSON FARM (MIHP # CE-362) is located north of Tawes Drive and east of the alignment of a former late nineteenth-century country road. The farmstead is depicted on the 1898 USGS map. The road alignment is depicted on the 1877 Lake, Griffing, and Stevenson map, but no farmstead appears in the approximate location of the current buildings. The house is a standing ruin as documented in 1997 (Mazurek 1998). As of May 2004, the house was overgrown with vegetation.

An outbuilding, constructed during the early twentieth century, is located near the southwest corner of the house ruin. The building has been identified as a tool shed or smokehouse, but may be a dairy building. The wood-frame, one-story building is clad in horizontal wood siding and rests on a stone foundation. A doorway and a window opening are located in the north elevation. The doorway contains a vertical wood board door. The gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles has exposed rafter ends along the side elevations and raking boards in the gable ends. The building has integrity of location, materials, design, and workmanship. The building is in poor condition. The roof on the east end is caved in. Deterioration was noted on the cladding boards and the eave boards.

The former Peterson Barn (MIHP # CE-362-A), constructed ca. 1890, is a two-level, three-bay barn with a covered ramp on the north elevation. The barn has no forebay. The barn rests on a rubble stone foundation

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 14

with large stone quoins on the corners. The window openings in the stone walls are three-light and six-light units along the west wall and north walls. The wood upper portion of the barn has a pegged heavy timber frame with canted queen posts supporting the roof purlins. The common rafter roof has a ridgepole. The exterior walls are clad in board-and-batten wood siding. Paired exterior sliding doors occupy the north elevation of the projecting covered ramp. The doors are board-and-batten units. The gable roof is sheathed in corrugated metal. A six-over-six-light window is located in the projecting gable of the covered ramp. A one-story addition with paired six-light windows is located on the east elevation of the projecting ramp. A one-story open shed spans the east elevation of the barn along the stone foundation wall. The barn has integrity of location, materials, design, and workmanship. The barn is in fair condition. Deterioration was noted in select wood cladding boards, in eave boards, in the siding along the shed, and in wood elements in window openings. Portions of the doors in the north elevation were missing. Holes were noted in the corrugated metal roofing. Cracks were noted in the mortar joints on the stone foundation walls.

GRAMMY'S RUN (MIHP # CE-1097) (former Strahorn property) is located at 4746 Telegraph Road. The complex contains a house, a barn, a milkhouse, a corncrib, and an equipment shed. No buildings were depicted in this location on the 1858 Martenet or 1877 Lake, Griffing, and Stevenson maps of Cecil County. The complex first appeared on the 1898 USGS Elkton quadrangle map. Ca. 1880 construction dates for the house and barn have been chosen based on the map data. The remaining buildings in the complex appear to date from the mid-twentieth century. The property was not historically associated with Mr. duPont's Fair Hill estate, but became part of the NRMA through a land exchange in 1981 (Suydam personal communication 5/21/2004; MdDNR acquisition list 2002).

The two-and-a-half story, wood-frame house, constructed ca. 1880, has a three-bay by two-bay main block with a two-and-a-half story central rear wing that is flanked by a one-story enclosed shed-roofed addition on the east elevation of the rear wing. The house is an example of the Gothic Revival style as exhibited by the front gable peak, the pointed arched windows in the gables, and the shallow pedimented hood molding around the window frames. The house rests on a rubble fieldstone foundation that was once parged. The exterior walls are clad in the drop wood siding. The windows are wood-frame, two-over-two-light, double-hung sash units that are ornamented with shallow pedimented hood molds. A wood-frame, lancet window is located in the front gable peak and the side gable ends of the main block. The doorway with transom and sidelight openings is centered in the front (north) elevation; the doorway is blocked up. The intersecting gable roofs are sheathed with asphalt shingles and have an enclosed wood soffit. A corbeled brick chimney stack projects from the roof ridge on either side of the front gable peak and from the end wall of the rear wing. The porches along the front (north) and the west elevation of the rear wing have been temporarily removed during the renovation process. The materials currently present on the building are in good condition. The stonework on the foundation exhibits eroding mortar.

The former Strahorn bank barn, constructed ca. 1880, has a stone lower level, and a pegged timber-framed, three-bay upper level. The ramp is located on the north elevation and is sheltered by a projecting gable-roofed enclosure. The stone walls extend along the east, north, and west walls. The lower level of the south elevation is an open span. Animal stalls are located in the northern half of the lower level. The upper level is clad in flush vertical wood boards; many boards have been renewed along the south elevation, the ramp bridge, and the one-story shed addition along the east elevation. The gable roofs are sheathed with

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 15

standing-seam and corrugated metal. Paired sliding track doors constructed of narrow vertical boards occupy the north wall of the projecting covered ramp bridge. A small single door is located in the center of the south elevation of the upper level; this doorway probably replaced wider sliding doors when this elevation was reclad. A one-story, shed roof addition spans the east elevation. The south end of the addition has four elegant arched openings framed in wood. The materials in the barn appear in good condition. Mortar erosion and fallen stones were noted along the northeast corner of the covered ramp bridge.

The former Strahorn shed, constructed ca. 1940, is a one-story, five-bay by one-bay building constructed of round log posts. The west and south elevations and the north end are enclosed with flush vertical board siding. Four bays of the east elevation are open. The gable roof is sheathed in corrugated metal siding. Rafter ends are exposed along the side elevations and raking boards are located in the gable ends. Three fixed, six-light windows are located in the east elevation of the enclosed north end. The shed is in good condition. Some glazing is missing from the windows. Some cladding boards are missing from the west elevation.

The former Strahorn milkhouse was constructed in two sections. The north end is the original section and dates from 1940. This portion of the building contained a trench that was filled with well water to keep the milk cool. The south half of the building was added during the 1990s. The one-story, wood-frame building is clad in lapped horizontal wood siding. The north end of the building is supported on a parged stone foundation and contains a plywood door in the north elevation. The shallow gable roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal. The windows are wood-frame, three-light casements. A single multi-light door is located in the south elevation of the new addition. The milkhouse is in good condition, but integrity of design, materials, and workmanship has been compromised through the addition.

The former Strahorn corncrib, dated ca. 1940, is a narrow, one-story, wood-frame structure that is supported on stone and concrete-block piers. The walls are clad in flush vertical boards. The front gable roof is sheathed in translucent plastic. Eave boards are located along the side elevations. A single, hinged, vertical board, wood door is located in the west end. The structure is in good condition and has a recent greenhouse addition on the east end. The corncrib is in good condition, but integrity of design, materials, and workmanship has been compromised through the addition.

Individual Agricultural Buildings/Ruins

The BUNTING HOUSE (MIHP # CE-717), constructed during the first half of the nineteenth-century (Martenet 1858), was surveyed in 1977, 1984, and 1998. When surveyed in April 2004, the ruins of a house and barn and a silo were noted. The stone west end of the house is standing. The standing section includes two bays of the north elevation, the west wall supported by an interior endwall stone chimney, and two bays of the south elevation. A freestanding chimney denotes the location of the former east wall. No wood elements were noted in the ruin.

The ruins of a massive stone barn were located west of the house ruin. The north wall measures approximately 50 feet high. Lower stone walls delineated the former south, east, and west walls of the

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 16

barn. The fieldstone barn exhibits large blocks of quartz. The barn has no roof and no interior. Two conical stone support pillars were located in the northern half of the barn.

An intact silo is located north of the barn ruin. The silo, constructed ca. 1945 by Mr. duPont (Skinner personal communication 7/2/2004), is a circular concrete structure with external metal reinforcement hoops. The roof is a standing-seam metal arched cap. The silo is in fair condition. The silo is an isolated building that no longer has integrity of setting, feeling, or association with its historic context as an agricultural outbuilding.

A ca. 1945 silo built by Mr. duPont (Skinner personal communication 7/2/2004) marks the location of the former COCKERHAM FARM (MIHP # CE-771). The circular silo is constructed of ribbed (vertical) concrete with external metal reinforcement hoops. The silo has a conical roof that is showing signs of collapse. The silo is in fair condition. A concrete pad and a stone foundation possibly associated with a bank barn were also noted at this location. Charred timbers suggest that the barn was destroyed by fire. The house reported in 1984 and 1998 was no longer standing when the site was visited in April 2004.

A nineteenth-century BARN RUIN (MIHP # CE-1519) is the foundation of a bank barn associated with the former McCloskey farmstead located near the Pennsylvania border. Portions of the north and east foundation walls are standing. The banked ramp was located on the north elevation. Access to the barn was over a plank bridge that spanned a passage on the lower level. The east foundation wall has arched openings that have brick headers.

A narrow, twentieth-century, wood corncrib is located near the barn foundation. The gable-roofed corncrib rests on the ground. Its exterior walls are clad with narrow wood slats and are painted duPont blue. The corncrib is in good condition.

A house and barn ruin associated with the former Carter property are located southwest of MIHP # CE-1011. The site contains evidence of more than one structure. A mostly collapsed house was visible. The only portion standing was the west wall constructed of stone. No interior elements were visible. The partial foundation of a possible bank barn also was evident. A 3 to 4-foot stone wall was cut into the bank. The stone foundations of other outbuildings also were visible.

A ruin located east of Appleton Road and south of the Mason-Dixon line was a stone and concrete bank barn. Only the wall built into the bank and a freestanding section of stone wall on the south side were visible at this location. The remains of a second foundation also were noted.

Bank barn ruin is located near where Black Bridge Road crosses Big Elk Creek. Portions of a stone foundation were cut into an embankment. Portions of supporting walls were located perpendicular to the rear wall. This ruin is very overgrown.

The former MCFARLAND BARN, constructed ca. 1880 (USGS 1898), is located north of MD Rte 273 and south of the super fence. Because of restricted access, only the north, east, and west elevations of the barn were visible during the survey conducted on 22 May 2004. The foundation and west gable end of the

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 17

barn are constructed of rubble fieldstone. The upper section of the barn's east end is constructed of board-and-batten wood siding. The three-bay barn has heavy timber framing with canted queen posts supporting the roof purlin. No ramp was visible on the north, east, or west elevations, though the doorway was elevated above the ground level on the north elevation. No forebay was located on the north elevation; the foundation on the north elevation was flush with the upper portion of the barn and window openings were noted in the foundation wall. The common rafter roof is sheathed with corrugated metal. Doorways were located in the center of the upper portion of the north and south elevations. The doors on the north elevation were missing. The barn has integrity of location, materials, design, and workmanship. The barn is near ruinous condition. The west and north stone walls exhibited cracks in the mortar with some missing stones. The wood wall cladding on the northeast corner and selected boards on the north and west walls are missing. The doors were missing. The wood sill on the northeast corner is rotted away. The barn no longer appears structurally sound.

The former nineteenth-century CANN PROPERTY (MIHP # CE-1523) was previously surveyed in 1984 and 1998. These surveys recorded a standing, nineteenth-century house and the stone foundation of a barn. When surveyed in May of 2004, the condition of the house had deteriorated significantly. The house was constructed from uncut fieldstone (quartz and schist). The interior and exterior of the stone was parged with plaster. Three bays of the east wall are still standing, as well is the chimney, which marks the north wall. Partial wood frames remain in the windows. Charred wood beams suggest that the recent and severe deterioration was the result of fire.

The barn is constructed from the same stone as the house. The stone foundation delineates all four walls, as well as a wall that extends north and west to form an L shape off the west wall. Charred beams indicate that fire destroyed the barn.

Agricultural Buildings Constructed by Mr. duPont

The former HATHAWAY PROPERTY (MIHP # CE-1518) is where Mr. duPont established a maintenance center for the cattle operations after World War II. A bank barn, animal pen, workshop, and a one-cow pen transferred with the property. Mr. duPont added the house that is now the Fair Hill NRMA office in 1965, a tractor shed in 1965, and a maintenance barn in 1947. As a complex, the buildings do not present a unified entity. The buildings and structures are not united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development. Individual buildings retain integrity, while other buildings in the complex no longer retain elements of integrity.

The former Hathaway Barn 2, constructed ca. 1920, is a bank barn that has a rubble fieldstone lower level and a heavy timber frame upper section. The foundation wall on the east elevation indicates that the barn was extended along the south elevation. Concrete parging has been applied over the north and west foundation walls. The bents of the upper portion consist of two end posts tied by a cross beam. Upbraces extend from the end posts to the cross beam. The exterior walls are clad in board-and-batten siding. The gable roof is sheathed in corrugated metal and has a slight kick over the extension along the south elevation. The north and west elevations are banked. The forebay on the south elevation is supported by the stone wall extension on the east elevation and a concrete wall on the southwest corner. The original

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 18

doors were in the north elevation as evidenced by a track attached to the siding. The north wall has been resided. Board-and-batten, sliding-track doors currently occupy the west elevation. The barn has integrity of location, materials, design, and workmanship. The barn is in poor condition. Vegetation is growing along the west walls. Sections of the stone foundation, particularly under the east and west walls, are failing. Mortar has eroded and some stones have fallen out. The siding exhibits signs of deterioration, missing and loose battens. The east end is missing cladding, some boards exhibit deterioration, and buckling of the cladding was noted. Sections of the corrugated metal roofing are rusted. Substantial deterioration of the roof was noted on the south elevation of the barn. Roofing is missing and the barn is open to the elements.

The former Hathaway animal pen, constructed ca. 1920, is located at the southwest corner of the barn. This small, one-story, wood-frame building rests on a concrete wall. The walls are clad with flush vertical boards on the north elevation and board-and-batten siding on the west and south walls. The gable roof is sheathed in corrugated metal. Two vertical-board sliding doors that allow access to the two pens are located in the north elevation. A single doorway is in the east end. Openings are located in the west and south elevations. One opening contains glazing; the other openings have chicken wire. The building is in fair condition. It is overgrown with vegetation. Paint failure was noted overall. Minor cracking was noted in the concrete foundation of the south and west walls. The pen has integrity of location, materials, design, and workmanship.

The single-cow pen, constructed during the twentieth century, is a small shack located north of the location of the former Hathaway farmhouse (Skinner personal communication 10/30/2003). The structure exhibits a variety of cladding materials, including vertical wood boards and corrugated metal. The gable roof is sheathed in corrugated metal. The door in the south elevation contains a hinged plywood door. The structure is in poor condition. The metal cladding is rusting and some sheets are peeling off. Some cladding boards are missing. All wood elements exhibit deterioration. The building retains little integrity of materials, design, workmanship, or setting.

The Former Hathaway Workshop, constructed ca. 1920, is a one-story, one-bay by two-bay building that rests on a concrete slab. The wood-frame walls are clad in board-and-batten wood siding. The asymmetrical gable roof is sheathed in corrugated metal. The eave has exposed rafter ends along the side elevations and raking boards in the gable ends. Paired hinged wood doors occupy the south elevation. Two, metal-frame industrial sash (36 lights) windows installed by Mr. duPont are located on the side (east and west) elevations (Skinner personal communication 7/2/2004). A single, wood-frame, six-over-six-light, double-hung sash window is located in the rear (north) elevation. An interior brick chimney stack projects from the north elevation. The workshop is in fair condition. Siding was missing on the north, west, and south elevations. Deterioration was noted on the base of the wood siding, on the wood raking boards in the gable, and on the wood corner boards. Windows were missing selected panes of glazing. The brick chimney stack exhibited severe mortar erosion that appeared to be affecting the stability of the stack.

The Former Hathaway Barn 1, constructed in 1947 (Skinner personal communication 10/30/2003), is a maintenance building that has the words "Queen City Lumber Company" painted on the east elevation. The sign was painted on the barn during the filming of the movie "Beloved" that occurred at Fair Hill

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 19

NRMA in 1997 and is not associated with the history of the building. The tall one-story building occupies a rectangular ground plan and has five by four asymmetrical bays. The building rests on a concrete slab and the exterior walls are clad in board-and-batten siding. The west and north elevations contain banks of four, metal-frame, industrial-sash (42 lights) windows. The north and south elevation contains paired board-and-batten sliding doors near the west end. A single wood door is located near the east end of the south elevation. A one-story, shed roof addition spans the east elevation. The addition has a single board-and-batten door accessed by concrete steps and six-over-six-light, wood-frame windows. An exterior brick chimney rises along the upper part of the gable end above the shed. The shop is in good condition. Deterioration was noted along the bases of select cladding boards and of the sliding doors. The metal frames of the windows appeared to be rusting and selected panes were missing. The corrugated metal roof appeared to be rusting. The exterior brick chimney stack exhibited eroded mortar. Overall paint failure was noted on wood elements. The building retains integrity of design, materials, and workmanship.

The tractor shed, constructed in 1965 (Skinner personal communication 10/30/2003), is a long, one-story building that is one bay wide and twelve bays long. The gable roof is sheathed with corrugated metal with exposed rafter ends and raking boards in the gable ends. The north end and west side of the building are clad in board-and-batten siding. The southern half of the west elevation is clad in corrugated metal siding. Eight bays of the east elevation are open. The bays are delineated by posts that rest on the dirt floor. Two sets of paired plywood doors enclose two bays near the north end of the east elevation. The shed is in good condition. Minor deterioration was noted in the wood board under the rafter ends on the east elevation.

The FEED MILL is located off Tawes Drive near the center of the property north of MD Rte 273. The feed mill was constructed in 1947, when Mr. duPont began to raise Santa-Gertrudis cattle on the property (Skinner personal communication 30 April 2004; Fair Hill NRMA 1952 map). The feed mill has two sections: the two-and-a-half-story feed mill on the west end of the building and an attached one-story covered hay storage barn that extends east and north of the feed mill. The feed mill has a tall, two-and-a-half story central section with a three-story tower that is flanked by one-story, shed roofed sections along the north and south elevations. The wood framing of the central bay is supported on concrete footers. The gable and shed roofs are sheathed with corrugated transite. The upper gable roof has six circular metal vents. The walls are clad with corrugated metal. Six-light, wood-frame windows are located at the eave line of the feed mill. Paired six-over-six-light, double-hung sash windows are located in the upper west gable. The central bay on the west end is open without doors. The south elevation has an integrated corncrib along the outer wall. The feed mill/hay barn is in fair condition. Deterioration was noted in the bases of the wood-frame members on the west end. The lower level of the west end is open. The windows have broken or missing glazing and paint failure was noted on the wood surrounds. The metal siding on the north elevation is loose and appears to exhibit signs of wind damage.

Nine circular silos constructed of concrete with external metal reinforcement hoops are located along the north elevation of the feed mill. The silos have no roofs. The silos are in fair condition.

Five firehose storage sheds are located around the feed mill/hay barn. Each storage shed is a one-story, one-bay by one-bay structure with a concrete-block base supporting wood framing. The buildings walls and front gable roofs are clad with corrugated metal. Doors are missing. The condition of these structures

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 20

is ruinous. Deterioration was noted on the wood supports. Missing corrugated metal sheets on walls and roofs were noted. In most cases, the structures were covered with vegetation. A fire hydrant was located near each structure. The fire suppression system was installed by Mr. duPont ca. 1955. It was part of a larger water supply system that included a reservoir and pump houses installed at about the same time (Suydam personal communication 4/28/2004).

Two-stall barns were constructed to house the Santa Gertrudis stock breeding bulls. The first two barns were constructed ca. 1947 along Tawes Drive (Horse Barns 1, 2) near the location of the feed mill (Skinner personal communication 4/30/2004). By ca. 1955, four barns and paddocks were constructed west of the former Beers property (Former Beers Horse Barns 1,2,3,4) and two stalls were constructed on the former Peterson property (Former Peterson Horse Barns 1,2). Two-stall barns located on Kennel Road were constructed post 1960 along Kennel Road to stable horses owned by Mr. duPont and his heirs. The barn design was attributed to Mr. duPont (Skinner personal communication 4/30/2004). Each barn is a one-story, three-bay by one-bay building. Each outer bay contains a stall; the center bay is the feed room. Each barn is constructed on a concrete foundation. The exterior walls are clad with wood board-and-batten siding. The gable roofs are sheathed with metal and have exposed rafter ends along the side elevations and a raking board along the gable end. The center bay has a three-quarters door that is accessed by a concrete step. The outer bays contain six-over-six-light, wood-frame, double-hung sash windows. The stalls on the paddock side of the buildings have individual stall doors. These originally appeared to be paired vertical wood-board doors with exterior hinges. Each individual paddock is fenced with upright railroad ties set closely together and capped with an upper wood railing. Most of the small barns are in fair condition. Common changes to the buildings include the replacement of original paddock-side doors with metal pipe gates. Some feed room doors have been replaced by Dutch doors. Some windows have broken glazing and sometimes missing wood muntins. Deterioration was noted along the bases of the board-and-batten siding on many buildings. All the small barns currently are rented to stable horses.

A one-story, corrugated metal Storage Shed is located north of Tawes Drive west of the feed mill. The building, constructed in 1960, has corrugated gable roof and corrugated metal walls. Multiple metal doors are located on the north elevation. The building is in good condition.

Water Utilities

After Mr. duPont began to raise Santa-Gertrudis cattle on the property following World War II, he had a water system installed to ensure fire suppression and water for cattle. The components of the water systems are utilitarian buildings and structures and dispersed over a wide area.

The fire suppression water system was installed on the former Peterson property (MIHP # CE-362). Components of this system comprised a concrete reservoir, a pit pump, and a water tower, all constructed ca. 1955. A concrete reservoir, constructed ca. 1955, is reported near the 310-foot topographic line on the rise northwest of the feed mill and east of the Peterson house (MIHP # CE-362). The open reservoir has concrete walls and was located in the middle of a hayfield in April-May 2004. The structure is reported in fair condition, but was not visible at the time of the architectural survey.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 21

A pit pump, constructed ca. 1955, is located on the edge of a hayfield east of the Peterson property (MIHP # CE-362). The pump house is a low gable-roofed structure that rests on a low poured concrete foundation wall. The roof is sheathed in corrugated metal. A low single door is located in one gable end. The pump house is in fair condition.

The water tower, constructed ca. 1955, is located west of the former Peterson house (MIHP # CE-362). The water tower is a wood-frame, two-story, rectangular structure that is clad in board-and-batten wood siding. The tower rests on a concrete slab. The low-pitched, gable roof is sheathed in corrugated metal. A raking board is located in each gable end with exposed rafter ends along the side elevations. A single off-center board-and-batten door is located near the southeast corner. A single unglazed wood-frame opening is located in the center of the second story on the south elevation. The structure is in good condition. Minor deterioration was noted along the bases of the board-and-batten siding.

Two pump houses and a wood water tank located south of Tawes Drive were parts of the domestic water supply system. A one-story, concrete-block pump house, constructed ca. 1955, is located south of Tawes Drive. The front upper gable is clad with corrugated metal. The small pump house has a front gable roof sheathed with corrugated metal. A vertical wood door is located in the east elevation. The structure is in good condition.

A circular wood water tank, constructed ca. 1956, is located in a hayfield southwest of the Fair Hill Nature Center. The tank rests on a concrete slab and is constructed of vertical wood boards strengthened by metal reinforcement hoops. The flat roof is constructed of wood boards. The water tank has integrity of materials, design, and workmanship and is in good condition.

The pump house is field 2, constructed ca. 1955, is reported as a rectangular structure clad in metal with a metal roof. The structure is reported in fair condition (MdDNR DMI 2002). The structure was not located during the April-May 2004 architectural survey.

On the south end of Kennel Road is the duPont springhouse, constructed ca. 1935. The springhouse is a one-story, two-bay by one-bay structure that is clad in board-and-batten wood siding. The gable roof with exposed rafter ends is sheathed with corrugated metal. A raking board is located in each gable end. The window in the south gable end is wood-frame, six-over-six-light, double-hung sash. Two vertical board wood doors are located in the east elevation. The building has integrity of location, materials, design, and workmanship, and is in fair condition. Deterioration was noted in the board-and-batten siding on the north elevation. Missing battens and overall paint failure were noted.

DOMESTIC RESOURCES

Pre-Mr. duPont Houses

The Fair Hill Races Clubhouse/Former Fair Hill NRMA Headquarters Building (former McCormick House) (MIHP # CE-75) is located on the southeast corner of the intersection of Fair Hill Drive (originally MD Rte 273) and MD Rte 213. The building has been leased by the National Steeplechase Association

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 22

since 1989. The original section of the house is the three-bay stone section, which was constructed ca. 1840 (Martenet 1858). The fieldstone section is two stories. The window openings on the north elevation have brick jack arches over the first and second floor windows and heavy rough cut stone lintels over the basement openings. All windows in the building are modern replacement units set in vinyl frames. Ca. 1960, several frame additions were appended to the building. These include the two-story, two-bay addition on the east end with an exterior shouldered stone chimney; the one-story, three-bay enclosed porch on the north elevation; and, the full-façade one-story enclosed addition that spans the south elevation. The south addition has a stone chimney that extends two stories. Doorways are located in the east gable end and in the center of the shed roofed addition on the south elevation. The central doorway in the south addition is framed by a transom and sidelights. All doors are modern replacement units. The roof is sheathed in slate and has four wood gabled dormers in the south elevation and five wood gabled dormers in the north elevation. The east elevation has an exterior metal fire escape. The building is in good condition. Some roof slates appear to be loose. Paint failure was noted on the wood dormers.

The Osbourne (Osborne) House (MIHP # CE-634) and the Rental House at 118 Big Elk Chapel Road (MIHP # CE-1516) (former Janney House) are the same property. The two-and-a-half-story, wood-frame house, constructed ca. 1880 (USGS 1898), is a typical example of the late Gothic Revival style popular in rural areas. The house adopts a T-shaped plan with a two-story main block and a two-story rear wing that is flanked by one-story sections on the east and west elevations of the rear wing. The three-bay front elevation has a central gable peak that contains a pointed arched window. The house is clad in lapped horizontal wood siding and rests on a rubble fieldstone foundation. The intersecting gable roofs are sheathed in corrugated metal. The central doorway in the north elevation contains a four panel wood door with a wood surround, a narrow transom, and sidelights. The windows are wood-frame, two-over-two-light, double-hung sash units and have shaped, shallow-peaked wood surrounds. The window openings in the side gables contain three floors of windows; the third story windows are small. The windows used to have shutters; shutter hardware remains in place. A one-bay, gable porch hood supported on brackets shelters the main doorway. The doorway is accessed by concrete steps and a stoop. The eave has an enclosed wood soffit with raking boards in the gable ends. An interior corbelled brick chimney projects from each gable end of the main block. A one-story, screen porch spans the west elevation of the rear wing. A one-story, enclosed porch spans the east elevation of the rear wing. This addition has a four-panel wood door without access. The house has integrity of location, materials, design, workmanship, and setting and is in good condition. Paint failure was noted on all wood elements, but deterioration was minimal. Some deterioration in wood elements was noted in the hood roof over the front door, the joinings of the raking boards with the eave in the front gable peak, and in the base of selected siding boards. Eroding mortar was noted along the stone foundation and in the brick chimney stacks. A hole was noted in a pane of the pointed arch window in the front gable peak.

The Osbourne Barn, constructed ca. 1940 (USGS 1953), is located southwest of the main house. The wood-frame barn rests on a shallow stone foundation and has a front-facing gable with an integrated shed addition along the east elevation. The walls are clad in flush vertical boards with sections of board-and-batten siding along the upper walls. The gable roof is sheathed in corrugated metal with exposed rafter ends along the side elevations. Double sliding barn doors occupy the front (north) wall. The building has integrity of overall design, although the materials appear to be renewed. The barn is in fair condition. Deterioration

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 23

was noted in the base of the vertical board siding, in the base of the wood doors, and in the raking board in the north elevation. The upper section appeared to be board-and-batten, but the battens were missing. Some cladding boards were missing on the south elevation. A missing corrugated metal sheet was noted on the northwest corner of the roof.

The Skinner Rental House (MIHP # CE-1513) (former Smith House) located at 2583 Appleton Road was constructed ca. 1850. A house was depicted in the approximate location on the 1858 Martenet map. The residence of Mr. Smith appeared on the 1877 Lake, Griffing, and Stephenson map. The house is constructed of brick and has a three-story, three-bay by two-bay main block and a two-story, two-bay by one-bay rear wing; the house occupies an L-shaped ground plan. The house has a parged fieldstone foundation. The brick bond varies; nine stretcher rows to one header row appeared on the east elevation and seven stretcher rows to one header row appeared on the north and south elevations. The shallow nearly flat roof has a wide wood cornice above a corbelled brick cornice. The brick cornice on the east (front) elevation has projecting header and stretcher rows. The corbelling along the west elevation of the main block comprises brick stretchers. Three short interior brick chimneystacks project above the roof. The east elevation has a central doorway that contains a wood door with four raised panels and six lights set in a wide recessed wood-paneled surround. The door is sheltered by a one-bay porch set on a concrete base with concrete steps. The corrugated-metal porch shed roof is supported by turned columns. The windows throughout the building are two-over-two-light, double-hung sash units with wood lintels and sills there were replaced since the last survey conducted in 1997. The window openings on the front are graduated in size. The center third-floor opening on the east elevation has been bricked in. The two-story rear wing has an inwardly sloping shed roof. A tall brick chimney projects above the west end of the rear wing. A one-story, wood-frame enclosed porch with a shed roof spans the south elevation of the rear wing. The porch is enclosed with six-light over wood panel units, one of which functions as a doorway. The house is in good condition. Evidence of previous mortar patches was noted on the building.

The Skinner small barn/garage (former Smith garage), constructed ca. 1900, is located south of the house. The wood-frame, one-story building is timber framed and clad with board-and-batten siding. The barn/garage rests on a rubble stone wall. The gable roof is sheathed with corrugated metal over wood. The north elevation has a set of plywood swing doors and an open bay that is used as a garage. Each gable end has two, wood-frame, six-light windows in the upper wall. A shed roof addition spans the south elevation of the garage. This addition has five windows and a hinged door constructed of narrow wood boards. The barn/garage is in fair condition. The foundation under the shed addition on the south elevation does not appear sound. The cladding on the west and south walls of the addition are missing battens. Deterioration was noted in several wood elements, including the bases of the cladding boards, the raking boards and enclosed soffit at the eave line. A hole in the wood cladding was noted on the northeast corner. The southwest corner has an outward bowing wall near the foundation which may indicate structural failure.

The rental house at 470 Gallaher Road (MIHP # CE-1522) (former Vincent House), constructed ca. 1900 (USGS 1898), was moved to its current location prior to 1960 from further north on Gallaher Road (Hall personal communication May 19/2004; Suydam personal communication 4/28/2004). The house is a wood-frame, two-story dwelling that adopts a T-shaped ground plan. The house rests on a concrete-block and a concrete foundation. The walls are sheathed in vinyl cladding. A central doorway is located in the

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 24

three-bay west (front) elevation. The door is a three-panel wood door with nine lights. The windows are one-over-one-light, vinyl clad replacement units, except on the first floor of the front elevation where the windows are six-over-six-light, double-hung sash units. A modern octagonal window is located in the front gable peak. The intersecting gable roofs are sheathed in corrugated metal. The soffit is enclosed with wood and features turned drop pendants in the front gable peak and at the corners. An interior brick chimney stack projects from the rear gable of the rear wing. A one-story, shed-roofed enclosed porch spans the west (front) elevation. The porch is enclosed with vinyl siding and one-over-one-light, double-hung sash windows. One-story, wood-frame additions extend from the south and east elevations of the two-story rear wing. The easternmost one-story wings exhibit a variety of building materials, including wide wood horizontal planks, plywood, tarpaper, and asphalt shingles. A secondary doorway is located in the south elevation near the center of the rear wing. The rear one-story wings have paired hinged doors and an exterior sliding door. The integrity of design, materials, and workmanship has been compromised by recent rehabilitation work on the building. The house was moved prior to 1960 and has no integrity of location. Because of recent rehabilitation work, the exterior materials on the main two-story house are in good condition. Some mold was noted along the north elevation. The rear wings appear to be "work in progress" and awaiting cladding. Some deterioration in the wood boards and deterioration of the asphalt shingles were noted on the northeast corner of the rear one-story wing.

The rental house at 448 Gallaher Road (formerly identified as 760 Gallaher Road) (MIHP # CE-1521), constructed ca. 1890 (USGS 1898), has a two-story, three-bay by one-bay main block and a two-story, one-bay rear wing with a one-story shed addition along the rear (east) elevation. The wood-frame building rests on a parged stone foundation under the main block and a concrete-block foundation under the rear wing. A three-light, wood-frame window is located in the foundation on the south elevation. The entire building is clad in vinyl siding. The intersecting gable roofs are sheathed in corrugated metal roofing. A parged brick interior chimney projects from each gable end. The front (west) elevation has a central gable peak. The cornice is clad in metal. The windows are modern vinyl-clad replacement units except for the pointed two-over-two, wood-frame unit in the front gable peak. The central doorway contains a wood door with raised panels set under a narrow transom and surrounded by a paneled wood surround approximately eight inches deep. A one-story, three-bay porch with a shallow shed roof spans the front. The porch roof is supported by four square wood posts. Since surveyed in 1997, the house has been resided, the turned porch posts have been replaced, and the windows have been replaced. The historic exterior elements are the front door and the window in the front gable peak. The integrity of materials, design, and workmanship have been compromised by the recent substantial rehabilitation work. However, the exterior materials are in good condition.

The rental house at 639 Elk Mills Road (MIHP # CE-1515) (Passyunk/Woodall house) is located in the village of Elk Mills. The house was not historically associated with Mr. duPont's Fair Hill estate, but was part of land assembled by Passyunk, Inc., for the construction of a proposed dam on Big Elk Creek. The two-story, wood-frame house, constructed ca. 1900, has a three-bay front. The house is clad in tan asphalt shingles over horizontal wood siding and rests on a stone and concrete foundation. The house originally was L-shaped that was expanded through a two-story addition on the southeast elevation. Composition roll roofing sheathes the intersecting gable roofs and the shed roof over the addition. The L-shaped section of the building has an enclosed soffit, while the addition has a wood box cornice. Corbelled brick chimney

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 25

caps project from the gable ends of the L-shaped section of the building. The windows are generally wood-frame, one-over-one-light units. Six-over-six-light units are located in the second story of the front elevation. The windows have a wood surround with an upper molded lip on the first floor front and side elevations. A centered doorway in the front elevation contains a glass door with multiple vertical lights. A plywood door with a single light provides access to the southeast addition through an enclosed shed-roofed vestibule. A one-story, three-bay porch spans the front elevation. The flat roof of the porch is supported on square porch posts with wood capitals and square bases. The porch floor is stone and concrete and is accessed by a concrete sidewalk and concrete steps. A one-story, shed-roofed addition spanned the rear elevation and contained a central doorway. The house is in fair condition. Sections of the asphalt siding are deteriorating and exposing the wood siding. Deterioration was noted in selected wood elements, including the cornice, plywood porch ceiling, the porch cornice, and selected porch posts. Deterioration was also noted in the wood elements where the shed roof and the gable roof join on the rear elevation. Paint failure was noted on most wood elements. The brick chimney caps exhibited missing and eroded mortar and some missing bricks.

Domestic Ruins

Several house ruins are located along the former route of the Big Elk Chapel Road that traversed the southern section of the NRMA and linked Andora with Cowentown during the nineteenth century. Progressing from east to west are ruins of the Gaylen House (MIHP # CE-517), the Tyson House (MIHP # CE-527), and the Big Elk Greek Revival (MIHP # CE-722).

The Gaylen House (MIHP # CE-517) was first inventoried in 1976. At that time, the two-story, three-bay by two-bay, wood-frame house was in bad repair. As of the April 2004 survey, the upper two-story frame portion of the house had collapsed into the basement. Only a stone and brick chimney remained standing on the southeast end of the building.

The Tyson House (MIHP # CE-527) was surveyed by Joe Getty in 1984. The house was a five-bay by two-bay, two-and-a-half story stone house. Some of the interior decoration was noted, as well as the floor plan of a central hallway. The west wall and the westernmost bays of the north and south walls had collapsed. A portion of the roof was in place. As of April 2004, the entire roof had collapsed and no interior framing was evident. Pegged wood frames were noted at the window openings, but all doors and windows were missing.

The Big Elk Greek Revival (MIHP # CE-722) was surveyed and mapped by George Lutz III in 1976. The mapped location was reported as northeast of the alignment of the former road to Cowentown and the Tyson House (MIHP # CE-527). No visible aboveground ruins were located in the mapped location during a site visit conducted 26 May 2004.

The Alexander Site (MIHP # CE-729) is located in the northeast quadrant of the NRMA east of Appleton Road. Only the foundation walls and a basement opening were visible. This was reported in the 1977 MIHP form as a site.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 26

A house ruin was located south of MIHP # CE-729 in a wooded lot at the top of a rise. Evidence of this ruin included a large depression, concrete steps, and other general brick and stone rubble. No foundation was visible above grade.

The Appleton Road Stone House (MIHP # CE-714) located on the east side of Appleton Road was surveyed in 1977 and again in 1998. The two-and-one-half story, seven-bay fieldstone house is in ruinous condition. As of April 2004, the majority of the west and east stone walls are intact, while the south wall is partially intact, and the north wall was collapsed. The roof is gone. The hewn log rear portion of the building is no longer standing; fallen timbers are evident. Only the chimney on north wall of the log portion stands. Pegged window and dovetailed door frames were noted in the ruin. A portion of the bull's eye molding over an interior doorway was visible. The wood-frame shotgun house noted in 1998 is no longer standing. In addition, one visible foundation was located north of the house and a rubble pile was noted northeast of the house.

A house ruin is located north of the east portion of Tawes Drive, also known as Union School Road, and west of Appleton Road. The ruin is a stone foundation comprised of uncut quartz and schist fieldstone. The interior and exterior of the stonework is parged with plaster. All four walls are represented; however, the second floor is no longer standing. A doorway is present on the northern elevation and a freestanding brick chimney is located inside the west wall. The ruin is located in secondary forest growth partially covered by multi-flora rose. No other associated structures were observed with the ruin.

Houses Built by Mr. duPont

The Finley House (MIHP # CE-301) (Fair Hill Nature Center) is located at 630 Tawes Drive. Mr. duPont constructed the present house ca. 1946-47 on the site of the older Finley farmhouse (Fair Hill Nature Center 2004; Hnedak 1979). The present house has a two-story, asymmetrical five-bay main block flanked by one-story, two-bay wings on the east and west elevations. The building is constructed of large ashlar, coursed stone blocks, including quartz, sandstone, basalt, and schist, which results in a multi-colored surface. It is reported that Mr. duPont employed Italian masons to build the house (Fair Hill Nature Center 2004). The house reflects a simplified Colonial Revival style adapted to a rural setting. The off-center door on the north elevation contains a wood-paneled door set in a deep wood-paneled surround and sheltered by a shed-roof hood. The windows throughout the building are wood-frame, six-over-six-light units. One window east of the doorway in the north elevation is a nine-over-nine-light unit. A small window opening is located west of the main doorway. Small windows are also located in the upper gable ends. Windows in the side and rear elevations of the wings are two-over-two-light, double-hung sash units. The gable roofs over the main block and the side wings are sheathed in slate. The eave has a boxed wood cornice with returns at the gable ends. A small shed dormer projects from the south elevation of each wing. An interior stone chimney projects from each gable end of the main block. A one-story, enclosed porch spans the south elevation of the main block. The porch is sided and contains one-light picture windows and a central doorway. The house is sited on a slightly raised terrace that is supported by stone retaining walls. A flagstone walkway and steps are located on the north elevation. A former millstone is embedded in the walkways. An ornamental stone well projects from the north elevation. The well is sheltered under a gable hood sheathed in slate. The building has integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship from its

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 27

construction date of ca. 1946-47. The exterior materials are in good condition. The wood-frames of the windows exhibit minor paint failure and some slates on the roof are loose or missing.

The former caretaker's house at 620 Tawes Drive was constructed by Mr. duPont in 1946 for the veterinarian hired for the cattle operations (Skinner personal communication 4/30/2004). The house is built into an embankment so that the north and east elevations are one story and south and west elevations are two stories. The north and east walls are constructed of irregularly coursed, ashlar stone while the west and south walls of the wood-frame building are clad in aluminum siding. The gable roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles. A single interior stone chimney projects from the roof ridge. A shed wall dormer projects from the south roof elevation. A wood box cornice spans north and south elevations with gable end returns. The primary entry is on the three-bay east elevation. This elevation has a central doorway that contains a nine-light over two panel wood door; the top three lights are arched. The doorway is sheltered under a shed hood. The windows vary on all elevations of the building. The primary window type is wood-frame, six-over-six-light, double-hung sash unit. Four-over-four-light and two-over-two-light, double-hung sash units are located in the south elevation. Small one-over-one-light units are located under the eave on the north elevation. A lunette window with arched muntins is located in the upper west gable. Additional doorways are located in the west and south elevations. These doors are six-light over two wood panel units. The doorways on the west elevation are sheltered by an asphalt-shingled hood. A screened porch projects from the south elevation. The building is in good condition.

The House by (Race)Track (MIHP # CE-1524) (former Huntsman's House) at 60 Kennel Road was constructed in 1941 by Mr. duPont to house the huntsman (Skinner personal communication 4/30/2004). The one-and-a-half story Cape Cod house is constructed of wood frame clad with asbestos shingles and rests on a concrete-block foundation. The east elevation (front) of the main house is five bays. The central doorway contains a six-panel wood door with sidelights. The windows are wood-frame, six-over-six-light, double-hung sash units. Three gable dormers project from the front roof plane; the center dormer is larger than the other two dormers. A one-story, one-bay porch occupies the center bay of the east elevation. The flat roof of the porch is supported by square wood posts. The house has a two-story rear wing and an attached one-story, one-bay by two-bay garage. The south elevation of the wing has a central doorway that is sheltered by a one-story, two-bay porch. The porch has a brick deck and the porch roof is supported by square wood posts. The intersecting gable roofs are sheathed in composition roll roofing. The eave of the main house has a wood cornice along the east elevation and raking boards in the side gables. A brick chimney projects from the roof on the east elevation. The garage, which may have originally been detached, has a pair of swing door constructed of narrow beaded wood vertical boards in the south elevation. The building is in good condition. Slight chipping was noted at the base of the lower rows of asbestos shingles. The paired wood garage doors on the south elevation exhibited deterioration along the door bases.

TRANSPORTATION RESOURCES

Several bridges are located in the NRMA. These bridges include a covered bridge (MIHP # CE-238) constructed ca. 1860, several vehicular bridges spanning Big Elk Creek, and bridges and tunnels constructed by Mr. duPont to allow transferring of cattle and horses and hounds to cross MD Rte 273,

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 28

Appleton Road, Gallaher Road, and Big Elk Chapel Road without interfering with vehicular traffic. MdDNR does not own or maintain the road bridges for State Route 273 (completed in 1963) or Brewster Bridge Road.

The oldest bridge in Fair Hill NRMA is the Foxcatcher Farm Covered Bridge on Big Elk Creek (MIHP # CE-238) dating ca. 1860-1880 (Blumgart et al. 1996:368). The construction date of the covered bridge is uncertain. Blumgart et al. (1996:368) reported that the bridge was rebuilt by Mr. duPont during the 1930s. The bridge has changed little since described in the 1978-1979 MIHP form updated in 1998. The bridge is supported by a pair of Burr arch trusses that are bolted together and rest on fieldstone abutments. The bridge has a wood deck. The heavy timber framing of the upper portion is pegged. The exterior of the covered bridge was renewed with horizontal wood siding during 1998. The gable roof is sheathed with wood shingles. The bridge is in good condition.

The site of a second covered bridge (MIHP # CE-516) was located where the historic road from Andora to Cowentown (i.e., the continuation of Big Elk Chapel Road) traversed the Big Elk Creek. The stone abutments of the earlier covered bridge have been incorporated into a horse bridge. The ca. 1950 horse bridge (MIHP # CE-1514) currently at this location is a steel span with wood deck and railing. The stone wall abutments have been strengthened with concrete piers.

Two horse bridges spanning Big Elk Creek were located between the site of MIHP # CE-516 on the south and MD Rte 273 on the north as described in MIHP form # CE-1514 (Mazurek 1998). When surveyed in 2004, only one bridge was extant; the second horse bridge surveyed in 1998 was removed following storm damage. Constructed ca. 1950, the remaining extant horse bridge is a two-span, steel-girder bridge supported by concrete abutments and a center steel pier resting on a concrete foundation. The bridge has bolted steel railings. The structure has integrity of materials, design, and workmanship and is in good condition.

The fourth bridge described in MIHP # CE-1514 is a single arched concrete span with concrete railings, constructed ca. 1935 to carry MD Rte 273 over Big Elk Creek prior to the road's realignment during the late 1950s. Mr. duPont received control of the bridge in exchange for land for the road realignment. The bridge has integrity of materials, design, and workmanship and is in good condition. The current MD Rte 273 bridge was completed in 1963 according to the date in bridge wall and is not owned by MdDNR.

The fifth bridge described in MIHP # CE-1514, constructed ca. 1935, is located east of the ca. 1935 concrete arch bridge and carries a trail over the former alignment of MD Rte 273. This three-span, steel-girder bridge is supported by steel piers set on either side of a one-lane road. The bridge has integrity of materials, design, and workmanship and is in good condition.

Two bridges that cross Big Elk Creek, constructed ca. 1950-1955 (Fair Hill NRMA 1952 map), are located between MD Rte 273 on the south and Foxcatcher Farm Covered Bridge (MIHP # CE-238) on the north. These two bridges are two-span, steel-girder bridges that are supported with concrete abutments and a central steel pier supported on a concrete foundation. The decking is rough aggregate concrete. The

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 29

railings are bolted steel sections. The bridges have integrity of materials, design, and workmanship and are in good condition.

One bridge, constructed ca. 1950, crosses Appleton Road. The single-span, steel girder bridge is supported on concrete abutments. The decking is wood and the railing is metal. The structure has integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship and is in good condition.

One bridge, constructed ca. 1950, crosses Gallaher Road. This bridge has three, steel girder spans; the outer spans are steeply sloped. The deck has fieldstones set in rough concrete. The abutments are concrete. The structure has integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship and is in good condition.

Three bridges span MD Rte 273. The bridges were constructed ca. 1960 after MD Rte 273 was realigned, widened to two lanes with shoulders, and paved during the late 1950s. All three bridges are identical. The bridges are three-span, steel-girder bridges that are supported on paired concrete pylons with a cross beam. The bridges have concrete decking. The railings are metal. These bridges have integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship and are in good condition.

Five tunnels, constructed ca. 1950, were installed under public roadways to facilitate the transfer of cattle between pastures (Fair Hill NRMA 1952 map). Two tunnels are located along Appleton Road, two are under Gallaher Road, and one tunnel is under Big Elk Chapel Road. The tunnels are continuous sheets of arched corrugated metal that are bolted together. The tunnels have corrugated metal wing walls that are backfilled with earth. The structures are in good condition.

An aggregate concrete causeway over Big Elk Creek is the northernmost crossing in the NRMA. It was constructed post 1960 and does not appear on the 1952 map as updated in 1966 (Fair Hill NRMA 1952 map) or on the 1953 USGS Newark West quadrangle map. The bridge is in poor condition. The bridge is split by large cracks that have resulted in an uneven bridge surface. The structure of the bridge does not appear sound.

LANDSCAPE

Mr. duPont instituted the super fence project ca. 1958-1959. Seventeen miles of the super fence were installed, but the project was incomplete when Mr. duPont died in 1965. The purpose of the super fence was to prevent horses, hounds, and wildlife from crossing public roadways except at prescribed crossings (Skinner personal communication 4/27/2004). The fence had a two-to-three foot poured concrete base buried in the ground upon which were installed metal poles supporting chain link fencing. The top of the fencing had a chain link horizontal cross piece. The super fence surrounded the acreage bounded by the racetrack, south of MD Rte 273, west of Gallaher Road, and north of Big Elk Chapel Road, and the block of land east of Gallaher Road, south of MD Rte 273 and west of Appleton Road. The super fence also lined the north side of MD Rte 273 and a section along MD Rte 213. The super fence does not correspond exactly with the legal property boundaries.

GOVERNMENT

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 30

Mason-Dixon Milestone markers nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5 (CE-1011, CE-1012, CE-1013, and CE-1014) delineate the boundary between Pennsylvania and Maryland, which corresponds with northern boundary of the NRMA. Each marker is a square oolitic limestone post, approximately 16 inches tall. The marker has a shallow pyramidal top. A "P" is carved on the north face and an "M" is carved on the south face. Marker CE-1011 has the date 1901 carved on the base. The markers were placed along the original Mason-Dixon line during a resurvey of the Maryland-Pennsylvania line that occurred between 1900 and 1903. The objects have integrity of location and materials and are generally in fair condition. The stones show evidence of weathering. The upper surfaces are pitted. The corners of some of the markers have been chipped. The MIHP forms for the four stone reference a Thematic National Register nomination form for all 111 stones along the line. No evidence the stones were ever listed on the National Register was located at the MHT office or on the National Register of Historic Places website.

EDUCATION

The Center School House (MIHP # CE-758), constructed ca. 1820-1840 (Blumgart 1996:359), is a one-story, one-bay by three-bay building with a front-facing gable roof. The walls are constructed of rubble fieldstone. The walls are parged and whitewashed. The gable roof is sheathed in wood shingles. The gable ends have raking boards. The eaves along the side elevations have enclosed soffits. A single chimney stack projects from the interior of the north gable end wall. The south elevation has a centered single doorway that contains a vertical board wood door. Three window openings are located in the side elevations of the school; the windows are boarded up. The school is in good condition. The whitewash and parging is flaking off the south, east, and north walls above the foundation. MHT holds an easement on the school.

INDUSTRY

The Park & Smith Rolling Mill is an eighteenth-to-nineteenth century rolling mill that operated along Big Elk Creek. The mill is situated along the western side of the creek, on a narrow terrace located approximately 500 m (1,640.4 ft) north of the confluence of Big Elk Creek and Grammies Run. An unnamed tributary joins the eastern side of Big Elk Creek near the northern edge of the site. Tyler Bastian of the Maryland Geological Survey identified the site in 1970 and conducted a non-systematic survey of the site area. At that time, the site condition was described as unknown. The mill site is mapped in the MHT GIS as outside the NRMA property, but abutting it. It is unknown if the site extends onto NRMA property. The site was not visited during the assessment of archeological sites undertaken in April 2005; the current condition of the site is unknown.

The David Scott Mill is a nineteenth-to-early-twentieth century mill complex located along the eastern side of Big Elk Creek, at the confluence of an unnamed tributary and Big Elk Creek. Situated along the southern side of the tributary, the archeology site consists of the ruins of the David Scott Mill (CE-514), a complex of at least four separate buildings. The David Scott House (MIHP # CE-515), which dates also from the nineteenth century, was located on the northern side of the tributary, less than 100 m (328 ft) northeast of the mill complex. Directly west of the mill site is the location of the nineteenth-century Scott

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 31

Mill Covered Bridge (MIHP # CE-516). The ruins of the Scott Mill Dam (MIHP # CE-710) are located approximately 570 m (1,873.4 ft) north on Big Elk Creek.

Tyler Bastian of the Maryland Geological Survey identified the David Scott Mill (MIHP # CE-514) in 1970. The MHT Site Survey Forms, filed in 1976 by George W. Lutz III, Field Historian with the Cecil Historical Trust, Inc., indicated that by 1845 the mill complex included at least four industrial buildings along Big Elk Creek: a grist mill, a saw mill, a bark mill, and an auger factory. These buildings are depicted on the 1856 Martinet map. By 1976, only the remains of two mills within that complex (MIHP # CE-514), the stone foundations of the covered bridge (MIHP # CE-516), and the upstream dam (MIHP # CE-710) were visible. An addendum to the MHT Site Survey Form for the mill (MIHP # CE-514), filed by C. Mazurek, indicated that the stone foundations of the two mills remained visible in 1998.

The Scott Mill Site is currently wooded and includes areas of very dense understory growth. A dirt two-track road crosses through the center of the site following the former alignment of Old Andorra Road. The ruins of at least three structures remain visible to the north and south of Old Andorra Road, including the remains of the grist mill, portions of a raceway, a dam, and two concrete channels apparently used to divert additional water from the creek. Portions of the south, east, and west walls of the three-story grist mill remained standing; stone rubble surrounded the structure, partially obscuring the adjacent raceway. Where the early twentieth century steel span crosses Big Elk Creek, the stone foundations of the covered bridge (MIHP # CE-516) are visible. To the northeast of the mill complex, the location of the David Scott House (MIHP # CE-515) is extremely overgrown; no remains were visible. The eastern and western ends of the upstream mill dam (MIHP # CE-710) remained visible but the central section had collapsed and the creek flowed freely through the gap. The overall condition of the site was fair to poor.

The Strahorn Mill is a late-eighteenth century mill complex located along the eastern side of Big Elk Creek, approximately 140 m (459.3 ft) north of Tawes Drive and along the northern side of the confluence of an unnamed tributary with Big Elk Creek. Topography in the location of the site slopes moderately up along the eastern side of the creek and steeply up along the southern side of the creek. Tyler Bastian of the Maryland Geological Survey identified the mill site in 1970. At that time, the site included a standing structure and a ruin, which was described as the remains of the lumber mill. The site is currently wooded and includes areas of dense understory vegetation along the creek. The remains of the mill complex were not visible and cannot be assessed without testing. The condition of the site is unknown.

FAIR HILL NRMA TABLE OF RESOURCES

Archaeological Data Removed

CE-1434

Archaeological Data Removed

CE-1434

FAIR HILL NRMA TABLE OF RESOURCES

MHP/Site #	SITENO (or Building #)	MRT NAME	MdDNR/ Other Names	County	Quad	Address	Town	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Condition Assessment Details	Priority	Resource Count	MRT Concurrence	Notes
CE-0722		Big Elk Greek Revival		Cecil	Newark West	Big Elk Chapel Road	Andora	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	1st half 19th century	Ruin	N/A	N/A	Site		Not located in mapped location. 1858 Martenet.
CE-0729		Alexander Site		Cecil	Newark West	east of Appleton Road	Appleton	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house site	1st half 19th century	Ruin	N/A	N/A	Site		1858 Martenet
CE-0758	106	The Center School	Center School House	Cecil	Newark West	Tawes Drive	Fair Hill	Education	School	school	ca. 1820-1840	Good	Whitewash failing. Deteriorated parking.	Medium-Attention needed.	Building		Blumgart 1996
CE-0771		Cockerham Farm		Cecil	Newark West		Fair Hill	Agriculture-Subsistence		Farmstead	Unknown	Ruin	N/A	N/A	Site		
CE-0771		Cockerham Farm	Former Cockerham Farm Silo	Cecil	Newark West		Fair Hill	Agriculture-Subsistence	Storage	silo	1945	Fair	Roof collapse.	Low-Routine Maintenance	Structure		Built by Mr. duPont per Mr. Skinner.
CE-1003	52	James Moore House	Former Moore House/DNR 46	Cecil	Newark West	4680 Telegraph Road (MD 273)	Fair Hill	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	ca. 1870	Good	Paint failure on wood elements. Minor chipping of asbestos shingles. Cracks in mortar.	Low-Routine Maintenance	Building		On 1877 Lake, not on 1858 Martenet
CE-1003	021	Former Moore Barn	Bank Barn	Cecil	Newark West	Fairground		Agriculture-Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	barn	early 20th century	Good	Cracks in mortar. Deterioration at base of wood doors.	Low-Routine Maintenance	Building		
CE-1004		Fair Hill Race Track	Racetrack and Steeplechase Courses	Cecil	Newark West	Telegraph Road (MD 273)	Fair Hill	Recreation and Culture	Sports Facility	racetrack	1934	Good	N/A	Low-Routine Maintenance	Site		Skinner pc. Road on 1942 USGS map.
CE-1004	010	Fair Hill Race Track	Detention/Testing Barn	Cecil	Newark West	Racetrack	Fair Hill	Recreation and Culture	Sports Facility	barn	ca. 1935	Fair	Paint failure on wood elements. Door failing.	Medium-Attention needed.	Building		Skinner pc. Road on 1942 USGS map. Renovated 1988-1989.
CE-1004	003	Fair Hill Race Track	Tea Barn	Cecil	Newark West	Racetrack	Fair Hill	Recreation and Culture	Sports Facility	barn	ca. 1935	Fair	Paint failure on wood elements. West stone wall is buttressed.	High-Needs attention.	Building		Skinner pc. Road on 1942 USGS map. Renovated 1988-1989.
CE-1004	007	Fair Hill Race Track	Weigh In Pavilion	Cecil	Newark West	Racetrack	Fair Hill	Recreation and Culture	Sports Facility	shelter	ca. 1935	Good	Deteriorated wood shingles. Cracks in floor.	Low-Routine Maintenance	Building		Skinner pc. Road on 1942 USGS map.
CE-1004	005	Fair Hill Race Track	Jockey Rooms & Toilet	Cecil	Newark West	Racetrack	Fair Hill	Recreation and Culture	Sports Facility	comfort station	1988-1989	Good	N/A	Low-Routine Maintenance	Building		Replaced ca. 1935 Jockey Room.
CE-1004	006	Fair Hill Race Track	Secretary's Office	Cecil	Newark West	Racetrack	Fair Hill	Recreation and Culture	Sports Facility	office	ca. 1935, 1988-1989	Good	Damage to vinyl siding. Minor mortar failure.	Low-Routine Maintenance	Building		Skinner pc. Road on 1942 USGS map. Renovated 1988-1989 and toilet addition.
CE-1004	012	Fair Hill Race Track	Former Horse Barn; Storage Barn	Cecil	Newark West	Racetrack	Fair Hill	Recreation and Culture	Sports Facility	barn	ca. 1935, 1995-96	Good	N/A	Low-Routine Maintenance	Building		Skinner pc. Road on 1942 USGS map.

CE-1434

FAIR HILL NRMA TABLE OF RESOURCES

MHP/Site #	SITENO (or Building #)	MHT NAME	MdNR/ Other Names	County	Quad	Address	Town	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Condition Assessment Details	Priority	Resource Count	MHT Concurrence	Notes
CE-0075	1	Fairhill Races Clubhouse (Fieldstone House)	Former McCormick House/Fair Hill Manor House 1	Cecil	Newark West	400 Fair Hill Drive	Fair Hill	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	ca. 1845	Good	Loose roof slates. Paint failure on wood dormers.	Low-Routine Maintenance	Building		
CE-0238		Covered Bridge on Big Elk Creek	Foxcatcher Farm Covered Bridge	Cecil	Newark West	Tawes Drive	Fair Hill	Transportation	Road-Related	bridge - covered	1860, rebuilt 1992	Good	N/A	Low-Routine Maintenance	Structure		1877 Lake shows current road alignment
CE-0300	075	Amos Alexander (Beers) Farm-Spring house	Former Beers Spring House			750 Tawes Drive		Domestic	Secondary Structure	outbuilding	19th century	Good	N/A	Low-Routine Maintenance	Building		
CE-0300	071	Amos Alexander (Beers) Farm-House	Former Beers House	Cecil	Newark West	750 Tawes Drive	Fair Hill	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	ca. 1810, ca. 1840, ca. 1950	Good	Paint failure on wood elements.	Low-Routine Maintenance	Building		Finley on 1858 Martenet and 1877 Lake
CE-0300	073		Former Beers Sheds			750 Tawes Drive		Agriculture-Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	storage	ca. 1945	Good	N/A	Low-Routine Maintenance	Building-2		
CE-0300A	072	Amos Alexander (Beers) Farm-Barn	Former Beers Barn/Garage	Cecil	Newark West	750 Tawes Drive	Fair Hill	Agriculture-Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	barn	1826	Good to fair	Deteriorated wood elements, siding. Crack in mortar joints.	Medium-Attention needed.	Building		Date stone. Aluminum#-10.
CE-0300B	074	Amos Alexander (Beers) Farm-Smokehouse	Former Beers Potato Shed	Cecil	Newark West	750 Tawes Drive	Fair Hill	Agriculture-Subsistence	Processing	smokehouse	1868	Fair	Mortar cracks above door. Glazing and door missing.	Medium-Attention needed.	Building		Date stone reported in Blumgart 1996.
CE-0300C		Amos Alexander (Beers) Farm-Wagon Shed	Former Beers Wagon Shed	Cecil	Newark West	750 Tawes Drive	Fair Hill	Agriculture-Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	hay loft, garage	19th century	Removed	N/A	N/A			Removed due to collapse
CE-0301	8	Finley House	Nature Center (FHEF), Former duPont House	Cecil	Newark West	630 Tawes Drive	Fair Hill	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	1946-47 on site of earlier house	Good	Minor paint failure on wood elements. Loose roof slates.	Low-Routine Maintenance	Building		
CE-0301A	89	Finley Barn		Cecil	Newark West	630 Tawes Drive	Fair Hill	Agriculture-Subsistence	Animal Facility	barn	ca. 1830	Good apart from forebay	Forebay needs to be rebuilt. Cracks in mortar joints.	High-Needs attention.	Building		
	102		Former Peterson Pump Pit	Cecil	Newark West	Former Gallaher Rd (north)	Fair Hill	Agriculture-Subsistence	Irrigation Facility	pump house	1947	Fair	N/A	Low-Routine Maintenance	Structure		
CE-0362	111	J.M. Peterson Farm House	Former Peterson House	Cecil	Newark West	Former Gallaher Rd (north)	Fair Hill	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	ca. 1890	Ruin	Ruin	N/A	Building		Appears to be on 1898 USGS map, road alignment on 1877 Lake.
	101		Peterson Water Storage Bldg.	Cecil	Newark West	Former Gallaher Rd (north)	Fair Hill	Agriculture-Subsistence	Irrigation Facility	water storage building	ca. 1955	Good	Minor deterioration on bases of wood cladding.	Low-Routine Maintenance	Structure		Aluminum#-38

CE-1434

FAIR HILL NRMA TABLE OF RESOURCES

MHP/Site #	SITENO (or Building #)	MRT NAME	MddNR/ Other Names	County	Quad	Address	Town	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Condition Assessment Details	Priority	Resource Count	MRT Concurrence	Notes
	105		Former Peterson Horse Barn 2	Cecil	Newark West	Former Gallaher Rd (north)	Fair Hill	Agriculture-Subsistence	Animal Facility	barn	ca. 1955	Fair	Paint failure. Minor deterioration on wood elements.	Low-Routine Maintenance	Building		
	104		Former Peterson Horse Barn 1	Cecil	Newark West	Former Gallaher Rd (north)	Fair Hill	Agriculture-Subsistence	Animal Facility	barn	ca. 1955	Fair	Paint failure. Minor deterioration on wood elements.	Low-Routine Maintenance	Building		
CE-0362	103		Former Peterson Smoke House	Cecil	Newark West	Former Gallaher Rd (north)	Fair Hill	Domestic	Secondary Structure	smokehouse	early 20th century	Poor	Ruin	N/A	Building		
CE-0362A	100	J.M. Peterson Farm Barn	Former Peterson Barn	Cecil	Newark West	Former Gallaher Rd (north)	Fair Hill	Agriculture-Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	barn	ca. 1890	Fair	Deterioration on selected wood elements. Sections of doors missing. Cracks in mortar joints.	Medium-Attention needed.	Building		
CE-0364		McMaster Farm House		Cecil	Newark West	Tawes Drive	Fair Hill	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	late 19th century	Removed	N/A	N/A	Site		Removed for Fair Hill Training Center.
CE-0364A		McMaster Farm Barn		Cecil	Newark West	Tawes Drive	Fair Hill	Agriculture-Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	barn	late 19th century	Removed	N/A	N/A	Site		Removed for Fair Hill Training Center.
CE-0365	33	Small Stone House	Houndsman's House/Dupont House 056	Cecil	Newark West	68 Kennel Road	Fair Hill	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	mid 19th century	Good	N/A	Low-Routine Maintenance	Building		Not on 1858 Martenet, poss. On 1877 Lake (Nickles), not on 1898 USGS map.
CE-0366	35	Old Stone Stables	DuPont Stone Barn	Cecil	Newark West	Kennel Road	Fair Hill	Agriculture-Subsistence	Animal Facility	barn	mid 19th century	Fair	Eroded mortar. Deterioration of wood elements. Missing glazing.	Low-Routine Maintenance	Building		
CE-0514		Scott Mill, site		Cecil	Newark West	Big Elk Chapel Road	Andora	Industry-Processing-Extraction	Manufacturing Facility	mill	early to mid 19th century	Ruin	N/A	N/A	Site		Blumgart 1996
CE-0515		Scott Mill House, site		Cecil	Newark West	Big Elk Chapel Road	Andora	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	19th century	Ruin	N/A	N/A	Site		
CE-0516, CE-1514		Scott Mill Covered Bridge, site		Cecil	Newark West	Big Elk Chapel Road	Andora	Transportation	Road-Related	bridge - covered, horse bridge	19th c covered bridge; ca. 1950s horse bridge	Ruin for covered bridge, but good for current bridge	N/A	N/A	Structure, Site		Current horse bridge at site of covered bridge.
CE-0517		Gaylen Farm House		Cecil	Newark West	Big Elk Chapel Road	Andora	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	1st half 19th century	Ruin	N/A	N/A	Site		1858 Martenet
CE-0527		Tyson House, site		Cecil	Newark West	Big Elk Chapel Road	Andora	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	1st half 19th century	Ruin	N/A	N/A	Site		1858 Martenet

CE-1434

FAIR HILL NRMA TABLE OF RESOURCES

MIHP/Site #	SITENO (or Building #)	MHT NAME	MaDNR/ Other Names	County	Quad	Address	Town	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Condition Assessment Details	Priority	Resource Count	MHT Concurrence	Notes
CE-0552		Rittenhouse Building (Fair Hill Racetrack Buildings)		Cecil	Newark West	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					CE-552 is mapped on MHT GIS as east of CE-75. No other documentation for CE-552 exists in MIHP files. No historic building in this location. Name Rittenhouse means nothing to Fair Hill NRMA personnel.
CE-0630		Big Elk Chapel		Cecil	Newark West	Big Elk Chapel & Gallagher Roads	Andora	Religion	Religious Facility	chapel	1877				Building		
CE-0634, CE-1516	058	Osbourne House/Rental House	Former Janney House	Cecil	Newark West	118 Big Elk Chapel Road	Andora	Domestic	Single Dwelling	residence-rental	ca. 1880	Good	Paint failure on wood elements. Minor deterioration of select wood elements. Eroding mortar. Broken glazing.	Medium-Attention needed.	Building		CE-634 and CE-1516 are same resource. CE-634 was originally incorrectly mapped. Not on 1858 Martenet, not clear on 1877 Lake, on 1898 USGS map. Aluminum #=104.
CE-0634, CE-1516	059	Osbourne Barn	Former Janney Barn	Cecil	Newark West	118 Big Elk Chapel Road		Agriculture-Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	barn	ca. 1940	Fair	Deterioration of bases of wood siding. Deteriorated wood elements. Missing cladding boards. Missing roofing.	Low-Routine Maintenance	Building		DML, on 1953 USGS map. Aluminum#-105.
CE-0710		Scott Mill Dam Site		Cecil	Newark West	north of Telegraph Road (MD 273)	Appleton	Industry-Processing-Extraction	Manufacturing Facility	grist mill	19th century	Ruin	N/A	N/A	Site		
CE-0714		Appleton Rd Stone Hse (Alexander Ruins New Munster Tract)		Cecil	Newark West	east of Appleton Road	Appleton	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	1st half 19th century	Ruin	N/A	N/A	Site		1858 Martenet
CE-0717		Alexander-Bunting Barn		Cecil	Newark West	west of Appleton Road	Appleton	Agriculture-Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	barn	1st half 19th century	Ruin	N/A	N/A	Site		
CE-0717		Alexander-Bunting House		Cecil	Newark West	west of Appleton Road	Appleton	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	1st half 19th century	Ruin	N/A	N/A	Site		1858 Martenet
CE-0717		Alexander Bunting Silo		Cecil	Newark West	west of Appleton Road	Appleton	Agriculture-Subsistence	Storage	silo	1945	Fair	Rusting roofing	Low-Routine Maintenance	Structure		Built by Mr. duPont per Mr. Skinner.

CE-1434

FAIR HILL NRMA TABLE OF RESOURCES

MIHP/Site #	SITENO (or Building #)	MHT NAME	MdDNR/ Other Names	County	Quad	Address	Town	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Condition Assessment Details	Priority	Resource Count	MHT Concurrence	Notes
CE-1004	004		Parimutuel Betting Building	Cecil	Newark West	Racetrack	Fair Hill	Recreation and Culture	Sports Facility	administration	1976	Good					1976 fire destroyed earlier building. MdDNR drawing 1976.
CE-1004		Fair Hill Race Track	Concrete viewing Stand	Cecil	Newark West	Racetrack	Fair Hill	Recreation and Culture	Sports Facility	stands	1987	Good					Brower personal communication.
CE-1004		Fair Hill Race Track	Metal Bleachers	Cecil	Newark West	Racetrack	Fair Hill	Recreation and Culture	Sports Facility	stands	1990s	Good					Brower personal communication.
CE-1011		Mason-Dixon Milestone No. 1		Cecil	Newark West	Elbow Lane	Appleton	Government	N/A	boundary marker	1901	Fair	Weathering, pitting.	Low-Routine Maintenance	Object		Thematic NR nomination noted on MIHP form, but no record that markers listed in NRHP.
CE-1012		Mason-Dixon Milestone No. 2		Cecil	Newark West	Appleton Road	Appleton	Government	N/A	boundary marker	1901	Fair	Weathering, pitting.	Low-Routine Maintenance	Object		Thematic NR nomination noted on MIHP form, but no record that markers listed in NRHP.
CE-1013		Mason-Dixon Milestone No. 3		Cecil	Newark West	Tawes Drive	Fair Hill	Government	N/A	boundary marker	1901	Fair	Weathering, pitting.	Low-Routine Maintenance	Object		Thematic NR nomination noted on MIHP form, but no record that markers listed in NRHP.
CE-1014		Mason-Dixon Milestone No. 4		Cecil	Newark West	Lewisville Road (MD 213)	Lewisville	Government	N/A	boundary marker	1901	Fair	Weathering, pitting.	Low-Routine Maintenance	Object		Thematic NR nomination noted on MIHP form, but no record that markers listed in NRHP.
CE-1097	119		Former Strahorn Barn			4746 Telegraph Road (MD 273)	Fair Hill	Agriculture-Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	barn	ca. 1880	Good	In curatorship program	N/A	Building		
CE-1097	118	Grammy's Run House	Former Strahorn House			4746 Telegraph Road (MD 273)	Fair Hill	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	ca. 1880	Good	In curatorship program	N/A	Building		Not on 1858 Martenet or 1877 Lake.
CE-1097	121		Former Strahorn Milk House	Cecil	Newark West	4746 Telegraph Road (MD 273)	Fair Hill	Agriculture-Subsistence	Storage	milkhouse	ca. 1940	Good	In curatorship program	N/A	Building		
CE-1097	127		Former Strahorn Corn Crib	Cecil	Newark West	4746 Telegraph Road (MD 273)	Fair Hill	Agriculture-Subsistence	Storage	corncrib	ca. 1940	Good	In curatorship program	N/A	Building		
CE-1097	120		Former Strahorn Shed	Cecil	Newark West	4746 Telegraph Road (MD 273)	Fair Hill	Agriculture-Subsistence	Storage	equipment shed	ca. 1940	Good	In curatorship program	N/A	Building		
CE-1513	053	Skinner Rental House	Former Smith House/DNR 123	Cecil	Newark West	2538 Appleton Road		Domestic	Single Dwelling	residence-rental	ca. 1850	Good	N/A	Low-Routine Maintenance	Building		1858 Martenet
CE-1513	054	Skinner Garage	Former Smith Garage/DNR 123	Cecil	Newark West	2583 Appleton Road		Domestic	Secondary Structure	outbuilding	ca. 1900	Fair	Deterioration of wood elements. Possible structural failure.	Low-Routine Maintenance	Building		Aluminum#124.

CE-1434

FAIR HILL NRMA TABLE OF RESOURCES

MHP/Site #	SITENO (or Building #)	MHT NAME	MDDNR/ Other Names	County	Quad	Address	Town	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Condition Assessment Details	Priority	Resource Count	MHT Concurrence	Notes
CE-1514		Bridges of Fair Hill NRMA	Former MD Rte 273 Bridge over Big Elk Creek	Cecil	Newark West	Over Big Elk Creek along former alignment of MD Rte Telegraph Road		Transportation	Road-Related	bridge	ca. 1935	Good	N/A	Low-Routine Maintenance	Structure		Concrete bridge
CE-1514		Bridges of Fair Hill NRMA	Horse bridge over former MD Rte 273	Cecil	Newark West	East of former Big Elk Creek road bridge, bridge crosses over former MD 273 alignment		Transportation	Road-Related	bridge	ca. 1935	Good	N/A	Low-Routine Maintenance	Structure		1938 article.
CE-1514		Bridges of Fair Hill NRMA	Horse bridge over Big Elk Creek	Cecil	Newark West	Between CE-516 on south and MD Rte 273 on north		Transportation	Road-Related	bridge	ca. 1950	Good	N/A	Low-Routine Maintenance	Structure		Only one bridge extant in this area; second bridge removed.
CE-1515	084	Rental House, 639 Elk Mills Road	Former Passyunk/Wood II House	Cecil	Newark West	639 Elk Mills Road		Domestic	Single Dwelling	residence-rental	ca. 1900	Fair	Deteriorated asphalt siding. Deterioration of wood elements. Paint failure. Missing bricks in chimney and eroded mortar.	Medium-Attention needed.	Building		
CE-1515			Former Passyunk/Wood II Shed	Cecil	Newark West	639 Elk Mills Road		Domestic	Secondary Structure	shed	post 1960	Fair					
CE-1517		"Beloved" Movie Set		Cecil	Newark West			Recreation and Culture	Theater	movie set	1997	Demo'd	N/A	N/A	Site		
CE-1518	068	Queen City Lumber Company Buildings	Former Hathaway Barn	Cecil	Newark West	300 Tawes Drive		Agriculture-Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	maintenance shed	1947	Good	Deterioration of bases of select cladding boards. Rusting metal window frames. Panes missing. Paint failure.	Low-Routine Maintenance	Building		Built by Mr. duPont, Skinner pc 7/2/2004.
CE-1518	063		Former Hathaway House/ Fair Hill Office	Cecil	Newark West	300 Tawes Drive		Domestic	Single Dwelling	house (now office)	1965, remodeled 2002-03	Good					Built by Mr. duPont, Skinner pc 7/2/2004.
CE-1518			Former Hathaway Animal Pen	Cecil	Newark West	300 Tawes Drive		Agriculture-Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	barn	ca. 1920	Fair	Overgrown. Paint failure. Cracks in concrete foundation.	Medium-Attention needed.	Building		on 1953 USGS map, former Hathaway house on 1898 and 1942 USGS maps. Transferred with property. Skinner pc 7/2/2004.

CE-1518

FAIR HILL NRMA TABLE OF RESOURCES

MHP/Site #	SITENO (or Building #)	MHT NAME	MCDNR/ Other Names	County	Quad	Address	Town	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Condition Assessment Details	Priority	Resource Count	MHT Concurrence	Notes
CE-1518	117		Former Hathaway Barn	Cecil	Newark West	300 Tawes Drive		Agriculture-Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	barn	ca. 1920	Poor	Eroded mortar. Missing cladding and roofing. Deterioration of wood elements.	High-Needs attention.	Building		Aluminum#-45. Transferred with property. Skinner pc 7/2/2004.
CE-1518			Former Hathaway Single Cow Shed	Cecil	Newark West	300 Tawes Drive		Agriculture-Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	shack	ca. 1920	Poor	Rusting roofing. Deteriorated wood cladding.	Low-Routine Maintenance	Structure		Transferred with property. Skinner pc 7/2/2004.
CE-1518	64		Former Hathaway Workshop	Cecil	Newark West	300 Tawes Drive		Agriculture-Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	maintenance shed	ca. 1920	Fair	Missing cladding boards. Minor deterioration of wood elements. Missing panes. Mortar erosion in chimney stack.	Medium-Attention needed.	Building		Transferred with property. Mr. duPont installed industrial windows. Skinner pc 7/2/2004.
CE-1518	67		Former Hathaway Tractor Shed	Cecil	Newark West	300 Tawes Drive		Agriculture-Subsistence	Storage	tractor shed	1965	Good	Minor deterioration under rafters.	Low-Routine Maintenance	Building		Aluminum#-47. Built by Mr. duPont. Skinner pc 7/2/2004.
CE-1519		Barn Ruin	Former McCloskey Barn	Cecil	Newark West			Agriculture/Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	barn	19th century	Ruin	N/A	N/A	Site		
CE-1519			Former McCloskey corncrib	Cecil	Newark West			Agriculture/Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	corncrib	20th century	Good	N/A	Low-Routine Maintenance	Building		
CE-1520	115	Rental House, 68 Big Elk Chapel Road	Former Higgins Chicken House	Cecil	Newark West	68 Big Elk Chapel Road		Agriculture/Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	chicken coop	20th century	Poor	Stone foundation collapsing. Deteriorated wood siding.	Low-Routine Maintenance	Building		
CE-1520	114	Rental House, 68 Big Elk Chapel Road	Former Higgins Barn 108	Cecil	Newark West	68 Big Elk Chapel Road		Agriculture/Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	barn	ca. 1850	Fair	Missing cladding boards. Minor deterioration of wood elements.	Low-Routine Maintenance	Building		Aluminum#-108

CE-1434

FAIR HILL NRMA TABLE OF RESOURCES

MHP/Site #	SITENO (or Building #)	MHT NAME	Md/DNR/ Other Names	County	Quad	Address	Town	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Condition Assessment Details	Priority	Resource Count	MHT Concurrence	Notes
CE-1520	056	Rental House, 68 Big Elk Chapel Road	Former Higgins Garage/Shed/ Carriage House	Cecil	Newark West	68 Big Elk Chapel Road		Agriculture/Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	carriage house	ca. 1850	Fair	Deteriorated parging. Deterioration of bases of wood cladding. Crack in mortar joints. Deteriorated wood windows. Missing glazing. Paint failure on wood elements.	Medium-Attention needed.	Building		Aluminum#-107
CE-1520	055	Rental House, 68 Big Elk Chapel Road	Former Higgins House	Cecil	Newark West	68 Big Elk Chapel Road		Domestic	Single Dwelling	residence-rental	ca. 1850	Good	N/A	Low-Routine Maintenance	Building		1858 Martenet
CE-1521	82	Rental House, 448 Gallaher Road	DuPont 115 House	Cecil	Newark West	448 Gallaher Road		Domestic	Single Dwelling	residence-rental	ca. 1890	Good	N/A	Low-Routine Maintenance	Building		1898 USGS map
CE-1522	061	Rental House, 470 Gallaher Road	Former Vincent House	Cecil	Newark West	470 Gallaher Road		Domestic	Single Dwelling	residence-rental	ca. 1890, moved prior to 1960	Good	Select deterioration of wood elements.	Low-Routine Maintenance	Building		1898 USGS map, Hall pc 2004-renter since 1963
CE-1523		Cann Stone House Ruins		Cecil	Newark West			Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	19th century	Ruin	N/A	N/A	Site		
CE-1524	032		Huntsman's Garage/DuPont 051 Garage	Cecil	Newark West	60 Kennel Road		Domestic	Secondary Structure	garage	1941	Good	Deterioration of wood door bases.	Low-Routine Maintenance	Building		1942 USGS map
CE-1524	031		Huntsman's House/DuPont 051 House	Cecil	Newark West	60 Kennel Road		Domestic	Single Dwelling	rsidence-rental	1941	Good	Chipping of asbestos shingles.	Low-Routine Maintenance	Building		1942 USGS map; Mr. Skinner pc.
CE-1524	038		DuPont 065 Pole Garage	Cecil	Newark West	60 Kennel Road		Domestic	Secondary Structure	garage	ca. 1963	Fair					Aluminum #63 = pre-1965
			Shop	Cecil	Newark West	310 Tawes Road				shop	2001						
			Black Bridge Road Bridge	Cecil	Newark West	Black Bridge Road		Transportation	Road-Related	bridge	2002						
			Hay barns-2	Cecil	Newark West	off Tawes Drive near feed mill		Agriculture-Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	barn	2003						
	039		DuPont 066 Kennels	Cecil	Newark West	Kennel Road		Recreation and Culture	Sports Facility	dog kennel	1935	Good	N/A	Low-Routine Maintenance	Building		Stenciled#-69
	040		DuPont 067 Spring House	Cecil	Newark West	Kennel Road		Domestic	Secondary Structure	springhouse	1935	Fair	Deteriorated wood siding. Missing battens. Paint failure.	Low-Routine Maintenance	Building		Aluminum#-67
	051		DuPont Caretaker's House	Cecil	Newark West	620 Tawes Drive		Domestic	Single Dwelling	residence-rental	1946	Good	N/A	Low-Routine Maintenance	Building		

CE-1434

FAIR HILL NRMA TABLE OF RESOURCES

MHP/Site #	SITENO (or Building #)	MHT NAME	MADNR/ Other Names	County	Quad	Address	Town	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Condition Assessment Details	Priority	Resource Count	MHT Concurrency	Notes
	097		Barn w/9 Silos; Feed Mill	Cecil	Newark West	north of Tawes Drive		Agriculture-Subsistence	Processing	feed mill	1947	Fair	Deterioration of wood framing members. Paint failure. Missing glazing. Loose siding.	Low-Routine Maintenance	Building		
			Silos	Cecil	Newark West	north of Tawes Drive		Agriculture-Subsistence	Storage	silo	1947	Fair	No roofs.	Low-Routine Maintenance	Structure-9		
	087		Horse Barn 1	Cecil	Newark West	Tawes Drive		Agriculture-Subsistence	Animal Facility	barn	1947	Fair	Deteriorated select wood element. Paint failure.	Low-Routine Maintenance	Building		Aluminum#-31
	088		Horse Barn 2	Cecil	Newark West	Tawes Drive		Agriculture/Subsistence	Animal Facility	barn	1947	Fair	Deteriorated select wood element. Paint failure.	Low-Routine Maintenance	Building		Aluminum#-29
CE-1521	083		DuPont 116 Garage	Cecil	Newark West	448 Gallaher Road				outbuilding	post 1975	Good					No numbers on this building
	024		Cow Barn 1-CCF	Cecil	Newark West	Fairground		Recreation and Culture	Fair	barn	1953	Good	N/A	Low-Routine Maintenance	Building		Mr. Skinner pc
	025		Cow Barn 2-CCF	Cecil	Newark West	Fairground		Recreation and Culture	Fair	barn	1953	Good	N/A	Low-Routine Maintenance	Building		Skinner pc; Fair Hill map
	026		Cow Barn 3-CCF	Cecil	Newark West	Fairground		Recreation and Culture	Fair	barn	1953	Good	N/A	Low-Routine Maintenance	Building		Skinner pc; Fair Hill map
	027		Cow Barn 4-CCF	Cecil	Newark West	Fairground		Recreation and Culture	Fair	barn	1953	Good	N/A	Low-Routine Maintenance	Building		Skinner pc; Fair Hill map
	028		Cow Barn 5-CCF	Cecil	Newark West	Fairground		Recreation and Culture	Fair	barn	1953	Good	N/A	Low-Routine Maintenance	Building		Skinner pc; Fair Hill map
			Super Fence	Cecil	Newark West			Landscape		fence	1958-1965	Good	N/A	Low-Routine Maintenance	Structure		
	090		Storage Shed	Cecil		Tawes Drive west of feed mill		Agriculture-Subsistence	Storage	shed	1960	Good	N/A	Low-Routine Maintenance	Building		
	062		Former Vincent Well Bldg/Shop	Cecil	Newark West	448 Gallaher Road		Domestic	Secondary Structure	outbuilding	1962	Fair					
	065		Maintenance Shop			Tawes Drive				shop	1962	Fair					
	029		Cow Barn 6-CCF			Fairground				barn	1963	Fair					
	042		DuPont 072 Horse Barn			Kennel Road				barn	1963	Fair					
	043		DuPont 073 Horse Barn			Kennel Road				barn	1963	Fair					
	044		Open Horse Shed 1			Kennel Road				barn	1963	Fair					
	045		Open Horse Shed 2			Kennel Road				barn	1963	Fair					
	037		DuPont 064 Horse Barn			Kennel Road				barn	1968	Fair					
	046		DuPont 075 Horse Barn			Kennel Road				barn	1968	Fair					
	047		Horse Van Shed			Kennel Road				outbuilding	1968	Good					Stenciled#-64
	014		Pump Shed			Fairground				pump house	1968	Good					
	023		4-H Butler Building		Newark West	Fairground				storage	1969	Good					

CE-1434

FAIR HILL NRMA TABLE OF RESOURCES

MBR/Site #	SITENO (or Building #)	MBT NAME	Md/DNR/ Other Names	County	Quad	Address	Town	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Condition Assessment Details	Priority	Resource Count	MBT Concurrence	Notes
	017	Covered Grand Stand				Fairground			grandstands		1969	Fair					
	018	Office				Fairground			office		1969	Fair					
	081	Former Beers Open Pole Shed				near 750 Tawes Drive			outbuilding		1970	Good					
	048	Hay Storage Shed				Kennel Road			outbuilding		1975	Good					
	098	Boy Scout Pavilion				Black Bridge Road			shelter		1980	Good					
	011	Press/Photo Booth				Racetrack			viewing/photo building		1988	Good					
	002	TRA Administration Office				Racetrack			office		1990	Good					
		Racing barn				south of Fairground			racing barn		1990-91	Good					
		Racing barn				south of Fairground			racing barn		1990-91	Good					
	009	Restrooms				Fairground			comfort station		1991	Good					
	016	Food Building				Fairground			concession		1993	Fair					
	124	Fair Board Storage Building				Fairground			storage		1996	Good					
	126	Hay Barn				Tawes Drive			storage		1997	Good					
	123	Wall Activity Hall				Fairground			social hall		1997	Good					
		House Ruin	Cecil	Newark West		east of Appleton Road		Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	1st half 19th century	Ruin	N/A	N/A	Site		1858 Martenet.
		Carter Farm Ruin	Cecil	Newark West		east of Appleton Road, south of CE-1011		Agriculture-Subsistence	Farmstead	house, barn	1st half 19th century	Ruin	N/A	N/A	Site		1858 Martenet.
		Ruin	Cecil	Newark West		east of Appleton Road, south of Mason-Dixon line		Agriculture-Subsistence	Farmstead	barn	1st half 19th century	Ruin	N/A	N/A	Site		1858 Martenet.
		House Ruin	Cecil	Newark West		North of Tawes Drive (Union School Road Section)		Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	1st half 19th century	Ruin	N/A	N/A	Site		1858 Martenet.
		Racing barn	Cecil	Newark West		south of Fairground		Recreation and Culture	Sports Facility	racing barn	2001						
	107	Former McFarland Stone Barn	Cecil	Newark West		north of MD Rte 273		Agriculture/Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	barn	ca. 1880	Ruin	Ruin	N/A	Building		N-S road alignment by 1877 Lake, on 1898 USGS map
		Barn Ruin	Cecil	Newark West		Black Bridge Road		Agriculture/Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	ban	Unknown	Ruin	N/A	N/A	Site		
	036	Hunter Barn/Office	Cecil	Newark West		Kennel Road		Recreation and Culture	Agricultural Outbuilding	barn	ca. 1935; ca. 1950	Good	Paint failure on wood elements. Deterioration on wood doors. Missing glazing. Staining of asbestos cladding.	Medium-Attention needed.	Building		Kennel Rd put in by 1942 USGS map; Skinner pc. Stenciled#-63,
		Pond				east of Fair Hill Nature Center		Landscape		pond	1990-91						

03-1434

FAIR HILL NRMA TABLE OF RESOURCES

MHP/Site #	SITENO (or Building #)	MHT NAME	MADNR/ Other Names	County	Quad	Address	Town	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Condition Assessment Details	Priority	Resource Count	MHT Concurrence	Notes
		Tunnels		Cecil	Newark West	2 under Appleton Rd, 2 under Gallaher Rd, 1 under Big Elk Chapel Road		Transportation	Road-Related	tunnels	ca. 1950	Good	N/A	Low-Routine Maintenance	Structure-5		
		Horse Bridges over Big Elk Creek		Cecil	Newark West	north of Telegraph Road (MD 273), south of Tawes Drive		Transportation	Road-Related	bridge	ca. 1950	Good	N/A	Low-Routine Maintenance	Structure-2		
		Horse Bridge over Gallaher Road		Cecil	Newark West	Gallaher Road		Transportation	Road-Related	bridge	ca. 1950	Good	N/A	Low-Routine Maintenance	Structure		
		Horse Bridge over Appleton Road		Cecil	Newark West	Appleton Road		Transportation	Road-Related	bridge	ca. 1950	Good	N/A	Low-Routine Maintenance	Structure		
		Horse Bridges over MD Rte 273		Cecil	Newark West	Telegraph Road (MD 273)		Transportation	Road-Related	bridge	ca. 1960	Good	N/A	Low-Routine Maintenance	Structure-3		
		Concrete Causeway over Big Elk Creek		Cecil	Newark West	North of Black Bridge Road		Transportation	Road-Related	bridge	post 1960	Poor	Large cracks. Appears unsound.	Low-Routine Maintenance	Structure		
		Fire Hose Sheds		Cecil	Newark West	north of Tawes Drive		Agriculture-Subsistence	Irrigation Facility	fire hose sheds	ca. 1955	Ruin	Ruin	N/A	Structure-5		
085		Pump House/Storage @ Field 2		Cecil	Newark West	Off Tawes Drive		Agriculture-Subsistence	Irrigation Facility	outbuilding	1956	Good	N/A	Low-Routine Maintenance	Structure-2		
086		Pump House		Cecil	Newark West	Tawes Drive		Agriculture-Subsistence	Irrigation Facility	pump house	ca. 1955	Good	N/A	Low-Routine Maintenance	Structure		
076		Former Beers Horse Barn 1				near 750 Tawes Drive		Agriculture-Subsistence	Animal Facility	barn	ca. 1955	Fair	Deteriorated select wood element. Paint failure.	Low-Routine Maintenance	Building		Aluminum#s in this area=5,6,7,8
077		Former Beers Horse Barn 2				near 750 Tawes Drive		Agriculture-Subsistence	Animal Facility	barn	ca. 1955	Fair	Deteriorated select wood element. Paint failure.	Low-Routine Maintenance	Building		Aluminum#s in this area=5,6,7,8
078		Former Beers Horse Barn 3				near 750 Tawes Drive		Agriculture-Subsistence	Animal Facility	barn	ca. 1955	Fair	Deteriorated select wood element. Paint failure.	Low-Routine Maintenance	Building		Aluminum#s in this area=5,6,7,8
079		Former Beers Horse Barn 4				near 750 Tawes Drive		Agriculture-Subsistence	Animal Facility	barn	ca. 1955	Fair	Deteriorated select wood elements. Paint failure.	Low-Routine Maintenance	Building		Aluminum#s in this area=5,6,7,8
		Reservoir				east of Peterson farm		Agriculture-Subsistence	Irrigation Facility	reservoir	ca. 1955	Fair	No data.	Low-Routine Maintenance	Structure		
049		Horse Shed/Storage 1				Kennel Road				barn	ca. 1963	Good					Aluminum#74 on one bldg.
050		Horse Shed/Storage 2				Kennel Road				barn	ca. 1963	Good					Aluminum#74 on one bldg.
034		DuPont 056 Garage				Kennel Road				outbuilding	post 1960	Fair					
125		Open Shed				Kennel Road				storage	post 1960	Fair					

CE-1434

FAIR HILL NRMA TABLE OF RESOURCES

MIHP/Site #	SITENO (or Building #)	MBT NAME	MdDNR/ Other Names	County	Quad	Address	Town	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Condition Assessment Details	Priority	Resource Count	MBT Concurrence	Notes
	041		Puppy House	Cecil	Newark West	Kennel Road		Agriculture-Subsistence	Animal Facility	chicken coop	ca. 1920, ca. 1966	Fair	Deterioration of wood elements. Paint failure.	Low-Routine Maintenance	Building		No alum #. Former chicken coop adapted to puppy kennel after death of Mr. duPont. Skinner pc 7/2/2004.
	019		Horse Barn 1			Fairground				barn	1976	Fair					DNR built stables (if extant)
	020		Horse Barn 2			Fairground				barn	1976	Fair					DNR built stables (if extant)

CE-1434

8. Significance

Inventory No. CE-1434

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science	
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history	
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transportation	
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:	

Specific dates	ca. 1810-1945	Architect/Builder	Unknown
Construction dates	ca. 1810-1945		

Evaluation for:

☒ National Register ☒ Maryland Register ☐ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance reports, complete evaluation on a DOE Form - see manual.)

SUMMARY

Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area (NRMA) encompasses 5,622 acres in the northeast corner of Cecil County bordering Pennsylvania. The countryside is rolling hills and comprises open fields and wood lots that formerly delineated small farms in the region. The Maryland Department of Natural Resources (MdDNR) acquired the property in 1975 from the estate of Mr. William duPont, Jr. and Passyunk, Inc. (MdDNR 2002; MdDNR Acquisition Listing, Fair Hill NRMA 2002.). As an NRMA, the property is managed for the optimal use of the resources on the site, including wildlife management and agriculture (MdDNR 2002). NRMAs typically are not planned for intensive recreational uses, but Fair Hill NRMA hosts numerous special events and is the site of well-known equestrian events. The primary activities at Fair Hill NRMA include a variety of equestrian activities, fishing, hiking and biking trails, equestrian trails, wildlife sports, wildlife viewing, and nature education.

The purpose of this Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties form is to evaluate Fair Hill NRMA as a district and to identify each built resource as contributing or non-contributing to that district. The landscape at Fair Hill NRMA reflects two themes: agriculture and recreation. The agricultural history of the area is illustrated by elements from two distinct time periods: individual family farms from the early nineteenth century through ca. 1935 (pre Mr. duPont ownership) and the agricultural activities of Mr. duPont from ca. 1945 through 1965 when the property was organized to function as a beef cattle farm. The landscape also reflects recreational elements from two distinct time periods: the ownership of Mr. duPont and his heirs from ca. 1926 through 1975 that focused on horse racing and fox chasing and the implementation of management policies by MdDNR post-1975. The built resources and the landscape in the NRMA contain elements to illustrate each of these themes and time periods. However, the property does not appear to meet the definition of a district defined as a "significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development" or overall integrity sufficient to convey its association with any one of these four themes (U.S. Department of the Interior 1991).

RESOURCE HISTORY

The prehistoric and historic contexts relevant to evaluating the cultural resources at Fair Hill NRMA in Cecil County have been organized around chronological periods and themes identified by the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT) in its cultural resources documents (Weissman 1987; MHT 2000).

PREHISTORIC CONTEXT

The following discussion reviews the prehistoric background of the region, and also places the region's prehistoric cultural and social dynamics into a broader context, utilizing extant syntheses prepared by various authors (e.g., Custer [1983; 1989b; 1996];

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No CE-1434

Name Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 1

Wesler et al. [1981a-c]), as well as data concerning prehistoric coastal and nearshore adaptations from outside the northern Chesapeake region. These data suggest that the prehistoric cultures of the northern Chesapeake did not exist as unique, isolated communities, but in many cases drew upon adaptive strategies that commonly were employed from New England to the Gulf Coast.

Paleo-Indian/Early Archaic (ca. 11,000 - 6,500 B.C.)

The environmental setting for this period was conditioned by the Late Pleistocene/Holocene transition, which included the Late Glacial (ca. 15,000 B.C. - 8,500 B.C.) and the Pre-Boreal/Boreal (8,500 B.C. - 6,700 B.C.) defined by Carbone (1976). The Late Glacial period represented the "last effects of the glaciers upon climate in the Middle Atlantic area" (Custer 1984:44). Although pollen records suggest that tundra conditions existed as far south as central Pennsylvania at about 9,300 B.C. (Kavanagh 1982:8), fossil pollen and faunal data from areas further south indicate a "mosaic" pattern of vegetation (Custer 1984:44). Carbone described this "mosaic" as a series of microhabitats that included mixed deciduous gallery forests near the rivers, mixed coniferous-deciduous forests and grasslands in the foothills and on valley floors, coniferous forests on the high ridges, and alpine tundra in mountainous areas (Kavanagh 1982:8).

During the ensuing Pre-Boreal/Boreal episode, the climate transitioned from the late Pleistocene into the full Holocene. The shift involved warmer summer temperatures, with continued wet winters. Vegetation shifted in response; in the Shenandoah Valley, Carbone (1976:186) suggested "the expansion of coniferous and deciduous elements and a reduction in open habitats." Subarctic woodland probably covered the high elevations, with coniferous forests on the slopes and mixed coniferous-deciduous forests on the valley floors and footlands (Carbone 1976:186). The resulting reduction in grassland habitats "may have played an important role in the extinction of the Pleistocene megafauna" (Custer 1996:100). Paleo-Indians traditionally have been characterized as big game hunters who stalked megafauna. However, this image of late Pleistocene subsistence gradually has broadened to a scenario that includes local resource exploitation by boreal-forest dwelling bands of hunter-gatherers. Although Griffin (1977) summarized the general feeling that hunting was probably the most important subsistence activity, based upon the association of caribou remains with fluted Paleo-Indian points at Duchess Quarry Cave (Funk et al. 1969), the Shawnee-Minisink site (Kauffman and Dent 1982) may represent Paleo-Indian lifeways for the Middle Atlantic area more accurately. Located in the upper Delaware River Valley, Shawnee-Minisink produced evidence that other floral and faunal resources, such as blackberry, ground-cherry, hawthorn plum, and fish probably formed significant components of human diets during this period (Kauffman and Dent 1982; Wesler et al. 1981b:189). As the climate moderated, the faunal assemblage probably included moose, bear, elk, deer, and smaller game animals (Johnson 1986; Kavanagh 1982).

Paleo-Indian technology was based upon a flaked lithic industry that incorporated a few types of carefully crafted bifaces, and a series of retouched flake tools (Gramly 1990). Artifacts generally accepted as diagnostic for the Paleo-Indian period included Clovis, Mid-Paleo, and Dalton points. As a result of research that has indicated a similarity of lifestyle between the previously defined "Paleo-Indian" and Early Archaic period, some scholars now include the side-notched and corner-notched projectile points traditionally assigned to the Early Archaic as part of the (late) Paleo-Indian period. Diagnostic projectile points associated with the latter part of the Paleo-Indian/Early Archaic period include Palmer, Kirk, and Warren (Coe 1964:120-122; Custer 1984:43; Gardner 1980:3). In eastern Pennsylvania, projectile points diagnostic of the Early Archaic period also include Charleston, Amos and Kessell (Custer 1996:96).

The rationale for including the traditional Early Archaic within the Paleo-Indian period is that settlement and subsistence patterns seem not to have changed substantially. This notion is supported by evidence of continuity in lifeways from a number of areas in the Middle Atlantic, including Delaware (Custer 1984), the Shenandoah Valley (Gardner 1979, 1980, 1983), the Great Valley of Maryland and Pennsylvania (Stewart 1980), eastern Pennsylvania (Custer 1996), the southern Appalachians (Chapman 1985), and Coastal and Piedmont Virginia (Boyd 1989; Turner 1989). By the Kirk Phase, which sometimes is viewed as transitional to the

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No CE-1434

Name Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 2

Archaic (Coe 1964), the settlement/subsistence regime had begun to incorporate a more diversified resource base. For example, Stewart (1980:6) has interpreted the use of rhyolite in the Great Valley during this phase as indicative of expansion into new environmental zones as the hunting-based economy refocused on more diversified food sources. In Northern Virginia, Johnson (1986:2-11) noted larger numbers of sites and projectile point finds from the Kirk Phase, which he has interpreted as a response to the diversifying subsistence base. In eastern Pennsylvania, increased exploitation of riverine and floodplain settings and a diversification of lithic material types suggested a shift in settlement/subsistence strategies (Custer 1996:112).

Gardner (1979, 1983) identified six site types in the Shenandoah Valley Paleo-Indian settlement system that Custer (1984) maintained could be applied more widely throughout the Middle Atlantic: (1) quarry sites; (2) quarry reduction stations; (3) quarry-related base camps; (4) base camp maintenance stations; (5) outlying hunting stations; and, (6) isolated point finds. High-quality lithics provided an important focal point for this settlement system (Custer 1983, 1984, 1996; Gardner 1979; Stewart 1980). However, Wesler et al. (1981a:421) caution against unquestioning application of models like Gardner's, developed for the Paleo-Indian system in other parts of the Middle Atlantic, to the Eastern Shore. They emphasized that, because of the inundation of marine and riverine sites, the entire settlement system was not represented in the current sample. Eisenberg (1978) also found that Gardner's Paleo-Indian model differed significantly from Paleo-Indian artifact distributions in the Delaware and Hudson River basins. The Shawnee-Minisink data, for example, suggest that proximity to the resources available in the boreal forests of the time would have directed Paleo-Indian subsistence strategies and settlement patterns.

One of the most important environmental factors for understanding the past and present distribution of Paleo-Indian/Early Archaic sites is the phenomenon of post-Pleistocene sea level rise, as documented by numerous studies of sea level change on the Atlantic coast (e.g., Kraft 1971; Newman and Rusnak 1965; Stuiver and Daddario 1983). Many early postglacial sites probably have been inundated, and the present shorelines of the Chesapeake Bay were crests of upland areas that bordered the now-drowned Susquehanna River Valley. Thus, it is the interior, upland, warm-season expression of the Paleo-Indian/Early Archaic settlement system that would be found on what is now dry land; such sites would represent only one part of any hypothesized seasonal round.

Custer (1983:32) documented three major clusters of Paleo-Indian sites in the northern Delmarva Peninsula: (1) northeastern Cecil County/northwestern New Castle County; (2) near the mouths of the Choptank and Nanticoke rivers; and, (3) along the Delmarva Peninsula drainage divide. Custer (1983) related all of these sites to Gardner's lithic source model. In eastern Pennsylvania, Paleo-Indian/Early Archaic are distributed in floodplain settings of the major river valleys of the Delaware, Schuylkill, Susquehanna and Conestoga Rivers, and in upland swamp settings within the Piedmont Upland and Triassic Lowland Regions and adjacent to the Jasper quarries of the Great Valley region (Custer 1996).

Middle Archaic (6500 - 3000 B.C.)

The full Holocene environment, which initially involved a warm and humid period that continued to about 5000 B.C., followed by a cooling trend (Custer 1984:62-63), emerged ca. 6,500 B. C. Spruce-dominated forests along the eastern seaboard gradually gave way to pine and, later, to oak-dominated forests (Delcourt and Delcourt 1981). Gardner (1978:47) summarized human adaptation in response to the environmental changes wrought by this moderating climate:

□ By 6,500 B.C., the Post-Pleistocene conditions had changed so dramatically that the adaptations of the long-lived Paleo-Indian-Early Archaic system could no longer function in a viable manner. The hunting emphasis was thus abandoned and general foraging rose to pre-eminence. This resulted in a major settlement shift away from primary focus on sources of cryptocrystalline stone and the distribution of generalized, but seasonally available set of resources.

Subsistence strategies across the eastern United States assumed an increasingly regional focus during the Middle Archaic. Coastal groups focused more and more on shellfish, while inland groups began the adaptation to forest resources that Caldwell (1958)

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No CE-1434

Name Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 3

called primary forest efficiency.

Diagnostic Middle Archaic artifacts from the upper Chesapeake Bay area include the St. Albans, LeCroy, and Kanawha bifurcated bifaces; the Stanly/Neville, Morrow Mountain, and Stark stemmed projectile points, and the Guilford lanceolate form (Custer 1984; Stewart 1980). Diagnostic Middle Archaic artifacts from eastern Pennsylvania include Hunterbrook triangles, Kittatinny side-notched, Piney Island stemmed, and Brewerton projectile points (Custer 1996). The remaining technology is consistent with the model of hunting-gathering peoples living in a forested, coastal environment. Axes, adzes, gouges, and other assorted groundstone artifacts formed important components of the tool kit (Custer 1983:42), as did tools generated by the cobble-based, microlithic compound tool industry. Custer (1983:42) noted that the Middle Archaic on the Delmarva Peninsula was characterized by a shift to quartz, quartzite, and rhyolite, but also that "in many cases these materials...seem to have been derived from secondary cobble sources." Increased "reliance on bipolar technologies and flake production from amorphous cores was common" during the Middle Archaic period in eastern Pennsylvania (Custer 1996:151).

Few Middle Archaic sites have been studied on the Western Shore, within the upper Delmarva Peninsula, or in eastern Pennsylvania (Wesler et al. 1981a, b; Custer 1983:46-48, 52; Custer 1996:155). To some extent, this paucity of Middle Archaic sites may reflect the inundation of the lower river areas by rising sea levels during the Middle Holocene. Based on existing data, however, Wesler et al. (1981a:431) suggested a "pattern of transient hunting camps in the upland and perhaps base camps on the river terraces, correlated with a generalized foraging economy" for the Eastern Shore. Middle Archaic sites identified in eastern Pennsylvania support this pattern, which includes the "short-term exploitation of specific resources" in interior settings (Custer 1996:160). Typical Middle Archaic sites for the upper Chesapeake Bay region probably included littoral fishing stations, shellfish harvesting stations, winter camps, and warm season inland camps.

Custer (1983) proposed that the Middle Archaic settlement system included three basic site types: (1) seasonal macro-band based camps, which would contain a wide variety of tool classes and evidence of tool manufacturing and maintenance; (2) micro-band camps, representing the encampments of individual families, which would yield a wide range of tool types but considerably less debris than a macro-band base camp; and, (3) procurement sites, characterized by a limited number of tool types and a light scatter of debris reflecting limited extraction activities. Macro-band camps, which represent the coalescence of various family units during one part of the year, would be located in places where available food resources were abundant, particularly settings with access to a number of different habitats, such as interior swamps. Micro-band camps occurred as a result of the seasonal dispersal of families as individual economic units. Although these are more difficult to place on the landscape, Custer has suggested locations along smaller streams or adjacent to the Chesapeake Bay. Procurement sites, he contended, would be found in good hunting locations where lithic raw materials also were available (Custer 1984:43-47).

Custer (1996:154-155) proposed a settlement system for eastern Pennsylvania that included two basic site types: (1) base camps and (2) procurement sites. Base camps were located in areas where a range of plant and animal resources could be exploited and typically exhibited evidence of tool production and maintenance and food processing and preparation. Base camps could be composed of a large macro-band base camp or "long-term accumulations of micro-band base camps" (Custer 1996:154). Procurement sites "focused upon extraction and processing of plant and animal resources, during very short-term occupations" (Custer 1996:155).

Late Archaic (3,000 – 1,000 B.C.)

The Late Archaic began during the Atlantic/Sub-Boreal Transition (ca. 2,800 B.C.) and continued throughout the Sub-Boreal climatic minimum. The Atlantic climatic episode was a warm, dry period during which average temperatures were 2°C warmer than today (Kavanagh 1982:9). In the Middle Atlantic, open grasslands reappeared and oak-hickory forests expanded in the valley

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No CE-1434

Name Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 4

floors and on hillsides. The final "modern" Holocene forests in the eastern United States were established during this period (Delcourt and Delcourt 1981).

The Late Archaic was characterized in the eastern United States by population growth, regional differentiation, and increased technological specialization. The increase in the number of Late Archaic sites usually is interpreted as reflecting an increased prehistoric population (Turner 1978). Subsistence during the Late Archaic depended upon expanded utilization of different environmental zones that began during the Middle Archaic, probably in response to the spread of oak-dominated forests during the late Atlantic and early Sub-Boreal climatic episodes. The period is best known for a heavy use of forest resources; however, near the coast, Late Archaic food sources also would have included shellfish and fish.

Diagnostic artifacts for the Late Archaic include Piscataway, Vernon, Holmes, Susquehanna Broadspear, Dry Brook, Otter Creek, Brewerton, Bare Island, and Lackawaxen projectile points/knives. Just what these variations in biface morphology represent has been the subject of considerable debate. Cook (1976), Dunn (1984), and Custer (1984:79) argued that these tools, particularly the broadspear types, should be considered knife blades rather than distinctive cultural markers. Indeed, analyses of points recovered from Western Shore sites have found that the Late Archaic points most often were used as knives (Polglase et al. 1990, 1991). A second set of diagnostic artifacts are steatite vessels which were used extensively by Late Archaic peoples in the form of flat-bottomed and tetrapodal bowls and large platter-like vessels. The Late Archaic applications industry also included microlithic compound tools, small bipolar cores derived from river and creek cobbles; anvil stones; an assortment of larger flake knives and scrapers; and a groundstone sub-industry of grooved axes, adzes, and atlatl weights. The bone harpoons and stone netsinkers recovered from some Late Archaic sites in the Mid-Atlantic also have underscored the importance of fishing in the Late Archaic subsistence strategy (Kraft 1974:13).

Winters (1969) provided the first model of Late Archaic settlement and site types for eastern North America. He identified three types of Late Archaic sites: settlements (large sites used during the winter); base camps (somewhat smaller sites used during the summer); and, transient camps (limited activity or specialized resource extraction sites used throughout the year). Gardner (1980, 1987, 1989) later identified the same pattern in the Middle Atlantic. Scattered campsites focused on the shorelines of major rivers and estuaries and small upland hunting camps appear to define the settlement pattern (Wesler et al. 1981b:181). According to Custer (1985:87), this settlement pattern reflected increased seasonal reliance on anadromous fish. Both macro-band and micro-band base camps should contain hearths, structural remains, heavy woodworking items, as well as the remains of the normal lithics applications industry. Evidence of fishing, represented by netsinkers, should be common. Procurement camps should contain points and microliths, as well as bipolar cores, anvil stones, and spent microliths from the compound tools.

Custer (1996:179) identified two cultural complexes for the Late Archaic period in eastern Pennsylvania: (1) the Delaware Valley Archaic and (2) the Poplar Island Complex of the Lower Susquehanna Valley. Each complex includes base camps located within the valley interior and isolated procurement camps located within the surrounding upland area. Artifact assemblages from both cultural complexes included evidence of tool production and manufacture and food processing. Significant sites identified within the Poplar Island Complex include the Piney Island Site and the Bare Island Site. Sites identified within the Delaware Valley Archaic Complex include the Faucett Site, Brodhead-Heller Site, the Sandts Eddy Site and the Lower Black's Eddy Site.

Early Woodland (1,000 - 500 B.C.)

In general, the Early Woodland corresponds to the early part of the Sub-Atlantic climatic episode (ca. 700 B.C. - A.D. 200/300). Although most Middle Atlantic archeologists characterize the environment after at least 3,000 B.P. as approximating modern conditions, climatic changes of considerable intensities took place throughout the period (Carbone 1976, 1982). Middle Atlantic archeologists have hypothesized that these climatic minima and maxima were times of environmental stress during which culture

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No CE-1434

Name Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 5

changes also may have occurred (Carbone 1976; Custer 1980), a view that corresponds to theories advanced by Wendland and Bryson (1974:10), who argued that climatic changes could produce discontinuities in adaptive strategies and cultural sequences.

The Woodland Period as a cultural historical unit originally was identified archeologically by the presence of ceramics, by the inferred associated presence of cultigens, and by evidence for sedentary villages. However, it now is apparent that maize was not incorporated in the subsistence strategy during the early phases of the Woodland period, nor were there many sustained, year-round sedentary Early Woodland occupations. In point of fact, the Early Woodland subsistence resembled that of the Late Archaic, and continued to focus on increasingly efficient exploitation of forest resources (Neumann 1984, 1989).

Early Woodland technology included two sets of diagnostics. The first is a series of projectile points, typified by fishtail and by contracting stemmed varieties; the second is pottery. The lithic applications industry included the kinds of items needed by peoples using aquatic and terrestrial resources: groundstone axes, adzes, and various large flake and microlithic tools. There also should have been a well-developed bone, fish scale, antler, and shell industry (Painter 1988). In much of the Mid-Atlantic region, characteristic ceramics of the period include steatite-tempered Marcey Creek and Seldon Island, and sand-tempered Accokeek ceramics. Wesler et al. (1981b) also included Popes Creek Net-Pressed ceramics in the Early Woodland, although others (e.g., Gardner 1982; Stewart 1982) view this type more as a marker of the Middle Woodland.

Marcey Creek Plain, the earliest ceramic type known in the Middle Atlantic, has not been found in lower Delmarva region, and is rare on the Eastern Shore (Davidson 1981). On the lower Delmarva Peninsula, Dames Quarter is the earliest pottery style, followed by Wolfe Neck ware (Custer 1984:84; Davidson 1981:14-17). Dames Quarter, Ware Plain, Light Plain, Cadwallander and Koenigs-Crispin Plain all succeed Marcey Creek ware in eastern Pennsylvania (Custer 1996:221). Developing ceramic technology during the middle Early Woodland in eastern Pennsylvania included the use of crushed rock temper, exterior impression using cord wrapped paddles and coiled conoidal ceramic forms (Custer 1996:221).

Across the eastern United States, the Early Woodland presents the first dramatic, regional differences in site types and contents. Coastal peoples apparently restricted themselves to shellfish collecting hamlets and rarely ventured inland. Inland peoples continued their mobile ways, occupying semi-permanent base camps primarily during the winter. Limited activity resource extraction sites also continued, with little change from previous millennia. Gardner (1982:58-60) has proposed two settlement pattern models for the Late Archaic to Early Woodland on the Inner Coastal Plain. The "fusion-fission" model suggests that macro-social population units fused seasonally along both fresh water and salt water estuaries to exploit fish runs, and that populations dispersed seasonally to form micro-social unit camps involved in exploiting other resources. The "seasonal shift" model suggested that the same population formed macro-social unit and micro-social unit camps in both freshwater and salt water zones, moving laterally between these zones on a seasonal basis (Gardner 1982:59). Early Woodland settlement patterns are less well understood on the Eastern Shore. Gardner (1982:56) postulated that base camps were located at freshwater stream/estuary junctions, while transient camps were located upstream. Shellfish were a major focus of the base camp subsistence regime. The Early Woodland period also spawned the earliest well-known ceremonial sites in the eastern United States. These were associated with the midwestern Adena culture. An influx of exotic traits is associated with the Delmarva Adena complex (Custer 1984; Gardner 1982).

The Early and Middle Woodland periods saw the continued development of the cultural complexes within the Delaware and Susquehanna Valleys of eastern Pennsylvania. Cultural complexes of the Delaware Valley, include the Black Rock and Delaware Park complexes of the lower valley, and the Williamson, Bushkill, and Abbott Complexes of the middle and upper valley (Custer 1996). In the Susquehanna Valley, the Bare Island and Three Mile Island cultural complexes have been identified. Regional variations in ceramic type differentiate each complex.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No CE-1434

Name Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 6

Coastal hamlets and resource extraction sites are likely property types along the margins of the upper Chesapeake Bay. Site locations follow the same criteria as those for the Late Archaic: most are found within 200 m of water on slopes of less than 15 per cent. Macro-band base camps are located on larger, higher flow streams and on rivers; micro-band base camps are located on upper terraces near freshwater sources and tidal marshes. The transient procurement camps are located along tidal marshes or low order tributaries. Based on data from other regions of the eastern United States, Early Woodland ceremonial sites usually are located at the confluence of streams. Mortuary sites seem to have been centralized relative to the travel needs of several micro-band base camps (Custer 1983:79).

Middle Woodland (500 B.C. - A.D. 900)

The Middle Woodland in the eastern United States can be divided into two distinctive sub-periods. The Early Middle Woodland represented a time of increasing sociopolitical complexity that was highlighted by maintenance of the culturally complex Hopewell Interaction Sphere and the continuation of increasing energy capture that started during the Late Archaic and accelerated during the Sub-Atlantic climatic optimum. The later Middle Woodland represented a time of decreased sociopolitical and material complexity.

Diagnostic artifacts for the period include a series of projectile points, such as Fox Creek and Selby Bay types. Some of these may have been employed as arrow points; the bow may have been introduced around A.D. 500. Diagnostic ceramics in the Coastal Plain include Popes Creek Net-Imprinted and Mockley ceramics. On the lower Delmarva Peninsula, Wolfe Neck, Coulbourne, and Mockley wares sometimes are found together on Middle Woodland sites. The remaining technology consisted of the same suite of tools needed to live along a coast that is backed by a temperate deciduous forest. Woodworking tools are known, as are flake tools like backed knives and scrapers. Microlithic compound tools probably also were used for cutting and/or grating.

According to Custer (1983), there are three basic types of Middle Woodland sites in the Middle Atlantic: (1) macro-band base camps; (2) micro-band base camps; and, (3) procurement camps. These served the same purposes ascribed to them for Late Archaic and for Early Woodland occupations. Base camps represent encampments where both sexes and all age groups were present; such sites should include structural remains, storage pits, hearths, and an assortment of artifacts. Procurement camps were occupied seasonally; they contain light artifact densities, no evidence of structural remains, and few sub-surface features aside from possible hearths. Again, an estuarine focus is suggested for larger Middle Woodland sites, with camps in the middle reaches of larger drainages (Gardner 1982; Wesler et al. 1981b). Site location generally is associated with the presence of aquatic resources. Custer (1983:76) suggested that base camps would be located at evenly spaced intervals along the bay shore, and would be associated with shell middens. Procurement sites would be located along small streams leading down to the shore. □

Late Woodland (A.D. 900 - 1638)

The Late Woodland in the Middle Atlantic is associated with maize horticulture. Like the Middle Woodland, the Late Woodland also breaks conveniently into two sub-periods that reflected dominant climatic episodes. The early Late Woodland represented the introduction and quick acceptance of the maize-beans-squash horticultural system during the Neo-Atlantic climatic optimum (A.D. 900 - 1200/1300). Early Late Woodland sites probably did not have fortifications; sites tended to be located on or near prime agriculture land (Hay et al. 1987).

Early Late Woodland peoples inherited a cultural heritage that represented the values and survival strategies developed by their late Middle Woodland predecessors. The contemporaneous introduction of maize horticulture with the onset of a climatic optimum should have resulted in a surge of population growth (Frisch 1975, 1978). There are a large number of early Late Woodland sites and limited activity sites thought to be related to the early Late Woodland. In contrast, the late Late Woodland, corresponding to

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No CE-1434

Name Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 7

the Pacific I climatic minimum, presented a decrease in the number of sites, a nucleation of the populations, and the fortification of villages. For the Western Shore, Wesler et al. (1981b:109) summarized the general Late Woodland subsistence and settlement pattern as follows: "The basic subsistence pattern was one of staple agriculture, supporting large agricultural villages usually in floodplain settings. Hunting and gathering were not neglected, however, as upland campsites and estuarine shell middens are well known."

Custer and Griffith (1986:29) suggested that the Late Woodland of the Eastern Shore should be included in the Slaughter Creek complex, which they defined culturally as a combination of "Townsend ceramics, triangular projectile points, and large semipermanent or permanent base camps with a number of associated storage, refuse, and processing features." On the Coastal Plain, the Townsend series (shell-tempered) dominated after A.D. 900 (Clark 1980:18). The crushed rock tempered Potomac Creek ware appeared somewhat later; it is more prevalent in the Inner Coastal Plain/Fall Line areas (Egloff and Potter 1982:112), where it is most closely associated with the historically known Piscataway Indians (Clark 1980:8). Triangular projectile points, which persisted until European contact, also are diagnostic of the Woodland period. Unlike most of the preceding "projectile points," these small triangular points frequently show edge angles, breakage characteristics, and absence of use-wear consistent with their use as arrow tips (Neumann and Sanford 1987).

By the Late Woodland, distinct cultural ceramic styles had developed within the Delaware Valley and the neighboring Susquehanna Valley of eastern Pennsylvania. In the Delaware Valley three ceramic types predominated during the early Late Woodland: crushed quartz and sand tempered Minguannan, crushed quartz tempered Overpeck, and crushed rock and sand tempered Bowmans Brook (Custer 1996:269). Produced by the Algonkian speaking Lenape and Munsee groups, these ceramics were distinct in form and decoration from Shenks Ferry ceramics produced by Iroquoian/Eastern Siouan speaking groups of the Susquehanna Valley (Custer 1996). By the late Late Woodland, ceramics produced in the upper portions of both the Delaware and Susquehanna Valleys exhibited attributes suggesting increased interaction with northern Iroquoian speaking groups (Custer 1996). Also during this period, Iroquoian speaking Susquehannock groups of the Upper Susquehanna Valley began to move southward, displacing the Shenks Ferry groups in the Lower Susquehanna Valley (Custer 1996).

A variety of settlement patterns are posited for the coastal regions of the Delmarva Peninsula. Three site types are known for the upper Delmarva Peninsula: (1) base camps; (2) micro-band camps; and, (3) procurement sites. Generally, base camps are located in the interior or middle drainage areas, with seasonal camps or procurement sites located along the coast and farther inland (Custer and Griffith 1986). Overall, there appears to have been little change from the preceding Late Archaic - Middle Woodland micro-band camp locations. Resource procurement sites were located in poorly drained woodland areas or in the uplands near the headwaters of small streams (Stewart et al. 1986:63). These sites generally contain the light scatter of points and debitage common for earlier periods.

The advent of agriculture both permitted and necessitated a more sedentary lifestyle. Forest-derived resources such as deer, turkey, squirrel, tree nuts, and aquatic resources, primarily fish and shellfish, remained important elements of Late Woodland subsistence patterns. Villages were located along river banks. Houses were rectangular, around 6.1 m (20.0 ft) long and probably a little less wide, with a central hearth. In areas near Iroquoian groups, the villages of Algonquian-speaking peoples were surrounded by a stockade.□

European Contact

During the early seventeenth century, the aboriginal population of the Chesapeake tidewater region was characterized by cultural dynamism and diversity. Two groups of Algonquian stock, the Nanticokes and Piscataway, had occupied the region for several centuries (Stephenson et al. 1963:1). However, prior to European contact these groups came under pressure from the



Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No CE-1434


Name Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 8

Susquehannocks, an Iroquoian speaking people who displaced the Shenks Ferry groups of the Lower Susquehanna Valley during the late Late Woodland (Custer 1996). By 1634, the Susquehannocks had settled along the shores of the Chesapeake Bay.

Areas around Harford and Cecil counties, and contiguous areas of southern Pennsylvania along the Susquehanna, apparently constituted a boundary between Late Woodland Algonquian and Iroquoian cultural groups. Custer (1989a) once re-evaluated the patterns on previously recorded sets of petroglyphs located at the Conowingo Dam and at the Safe Harbor site on the Susquehanna. Based upon his analysis of these glyphs, and similar analyses of the "design grammars" contained on late prehistoric ceramics (Minguannan vs. Shenks Ferry) from the area, he interpreted this region as a "frontier" zone between the Algonquian Minguannan Complex, and the well-known Iroquoian Shenks Ferry culture of the upper Susquehanna (Custer 1989a:79, 87). Custer (1989a) noted further that linguistic and ceramic evidence suggests that Coastal Algonquian groups may have migrated into the upper Chesapeake region from elsewhere in the central Mid-Atlantic (Custer 1989a:87; Luckenbach et al. 1991). The Susquehannock migration from farther north in the Susquehanna River watershed either displaced or replaced the Shenks Ferry culture. The presence of the Susquehannocks in the upper Chesapeake region probably resulted as much from the attraction of trade with Europeans as it did from pressures generated by the Iroquois Confederacy farther to the north (Jennings 1978:362).



Sustained European contact with the aboriginal populations of the Chesapeake watershed began in 1608, when John Smith visited several palisaded Piscataway villages on the Western Shore. The first major impact of European contact in the upper Chesapeake and Delaware bays came from the Swedish settlements in 1638. Early ethnohistoric accounts of Native American settlements document a large number of local villages, each with a headman (Acrelius 1756 [Reynolds 1874:47]).


HISTORIC SETTING

Contact and Settlement Period (1570 - 1750)

Exploration of the upper Chesapeake area may have occurred as early as 1570. Father Andrew White's Woodstock Letters noted the possible explorations of Father Segura, a Spanish Jesuit who ventured into the northern regions of the Chesapeake Bay area in that year in an attempt to convert the Indians to Christianity (Wright 1967:2). However, such early European penetration into this region was widely scattered and transitory.

English exploration of North America intensified during the first decade of the seventeenth century. In 1606, James I granted the Virginia Company of London substantial territory in the New World, including the upper Chesapeake Bay region. These colonists sought to establish a fur trade with Native Americans and they established the first temporary settlements in the region. Captain John Smith, who led survey expeditions into the northern Chesapeake Bay region in 1608 and 1609, produced the earliest map and a detailed account of the northern bay area. They encountered two Native American tribes in this region, the Susquehannocks and the Tockwaghs, who evidently lived on the Sassafras River (Smith 1624; Blumgart et al. 1996:15)

The lower Chesapeake Bay and its estuaries provided the primary location for initial English colonization attempts, since proximity to water rendered transportation easy, and large tracts of arable land were readily available. Settlement of the northern bay followed a slightly different trajectory, however. In 1622, Englishman Edward Palmer established a fur trading post on Palmer's (Garrett) Island at the mouth of the Susquehanna River. By 1627, the Garrett Island settlement included a population of one hundred men, but the project fell apart when Palmer died (Blumgart et al. 1996).



William Claiborne, a colonizer from Virginia, was the next to establish a trading post on Garrett Island; Claiborne's settlement operated between 1631 and 1637 (Fausz 1983; Stevens et al. 1989:16). In part, the Claiborne venture was a response to competition from Swedish (later Dutch) traders who came from their settlements along the Delaware Bay. Their early ethnohistoric

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No CE-1434

Name Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 9

accounts of contacts with the local Native American groups, which documented in detail a number of local Native American villages, suggest that their contacts with these tribes were frequent and active (Acrelius 1756 [Reynolds 1874:47]).

The establishment of the Maryland proprietary in 1634 infringed on territory originally assigned to the colony of Virginia, and the conflict over boundaries and spheres of influence led to controversy and overt hostilities. In 1638, Lord Baltimore sent a force to capture the two Claiborne settlements on the Eastern Shore—at Palmer's Island and Kent Island—and thereby secure control of the Susquehannock fur trade for Maryland (Fausz 1983:21; Stevens et al. 1989:16).

Settlement in colonial Maryland gradually spread northward from its center on the lower Potomac River. However, the Susquehannock Indian presence acted to deter permanent colonization in the upper bay region. To defend against one reported Susquehannock uprising in 1643, the Upper Council of the Maryland Assembly authorized arming a small company of men that apparently were garrisoned at Palmer's Island at an installation named Fort Conquest. Sporadic periods of conflict between European settlers and Susquehannocks persisted until 1652, when a treaty was signed. Nonetheless, settlement throughout the northern bay region remained sparse, and most European inhabitants who ventured there were associated with the fur trade (Wesler et al. 1981c:384). The combined effects of tenuous settlement claims, the distance and frontier-like setting of the northern bay, and the continued availability of prime (and more profitable) land in lower reaches of the bay stifled settlement initiatives. Within the boundaries of present-day Cecil County, the earliest land patent was issued in 1658 to William Carpenter for a 400-acre tract along Principio Creek. Blumgart et al. (1996:25-26) noted that numerous migrants who sought to avoid involvement in the conflicts between Dutch and Swedes in the Delaware Valley also took up tracts in this region, most without benefit of patent.

In 1661, Augustine Herrman, a member of a negotiating team sent to settle the on-going border disputes with the Dutch settlements along the Delaware River, proposed the formation of a new county, to be named after Cecil Calvert, the second Lord Baltimore. Cecil County was established thirteen years after this initial proposal. In return for creating a detailed map of the Chesapeake Bay region for Lord Baltimore, Herrman was awarded one of the largest patents issued in the region, the 22,000-acre Bohemia Manor tract between the Elk and Bohemia rivers (Herrman 1673). Herrman subsequently acquired title to Little Bohemia and St. Augustine Manor, making him one of the largest landholders in northeastern Maryland (Miller 1949). By 1674, sufficient numbers of planters and traders had moved into the area to warrant the establishment of a new county. Cecil County was formed as a separate political entity (Blumgart et al. 1996:28).

George Talbot, a kinsman to the Governor of Maryland, Charles Calvert, was another prominent grant holder of this early period. He obtained title to a 32,000-acre tract known as Susquehanna Manor, which was situated between the eastern shore of the Susquehanna River and the Little North East Creek and stretched into what is now Pennsylvania (Miller 1949). Talbot promised to transport 640 persons of British or Irish descent to his manor over the ensuing decade (Blumgart et al. 1996:31). Talbot undertook this program to populate the northern border of the colony of Maryland to prevent encroachment from the colony of Pennsylvania chartered in 1681 by William Penn. The base of the dispute was over the exact location of the fortieth parallel. As soon as Penn received his grant, he notified planters in Cecil and Baltimore Counties that they were citizens of Pennsylvania and to cease paying taxes to Maryland (Blumgart et al. 1996:31-32). Penn even laid out the lots of Nottingham, currently known as Calvert, and supported the settlement of that area by Quakers (Blumgart et al. 1996: 32-33; 462). The boundary dispute over the location of border separating the two colonies lasted until the Mason-Dixon survey was completed in 1766. George Talbot, meanwhile, continued to grant surveys of land in the northern area of Cecil County. In 1683, Talbot as surveyor-general of Maryland laid out a 6,000-acre tract named New Munster in the upper valley of Big Elk Creek for Edwin O' Dwire and 15 other Irishmen (Blumgart et al. 1996:33-34).

Rural Agrarian Intensification (1680 - 1815)



Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No CE-1434


Name Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 10

Tobacco dominated the economy of the coastal and riverine areas of the upper Chesapeake Bay throughout the seventeenth and early decades of the eighteenth centuries. Indentured servants and slaves provided the principal labor force for the plantation system. In Cecil County, tobacco was grown primarily in the eastern section of the county, east of the Chesapeake Bay. Wheat was the dominate crop grown in the north and west areas of the county. This occurred in response to Philadelphia merchants seeking new sources of supply for export to England (Brugger 1988:64). By the early eighteenth century, agricultural diversification included the cultivation of rye, corn, and hay, and raising livestock. As a result, the region's dependence on slave labor declined, and its agrarian labor force increasingly comprised tenant farmers (Blumgart et al. 1996:51).

The land along the Big Elk Creek began to be divided into smaller parcels and inhabited, primarily by persons of Scots-Irish descent who came from Ulster in northern Ireland (Blumgart et al. 1996:355). By 1714, Mathias Wallace, James Alexander (farmer), Arthur Alexander (farmer), David Alexander (weaver), and Joseph Alexander (tanner) purchased 1,100 acres of the original New Munster tract on the east side of Big Elk Creek. The names of Alexander continued to be recorded on nineteenth century maps of Cecil County. Nearby neighbors included "Society" patented to James Carroll in 1701 and "Fair Hill" granted to John Hollingsworth in 1714 (Smith/Kirwin, Inc. 1975:16-17).




Although agriculture was the primary economic activity during this period, some industry developed throughout the region. In Cecil County, the abundant waterpower engendered a successful milling industry, and many woolen and gristmills were established. Along Big Elk Creek, Cowentown emerged as a local industrial area. By the Revolutionary War, John Evans operated a slitting factory and a copper rolling mill at that location. Evans was one of two copper rollers operating in the colonies; the other was Paul Revere (Smith/Kirwin, Inc. 1975:19; Blumgart et al. 1996:51). By 1783, a gristmill was established in the area (MHT MIHP form # CE-514). The Elk Forge Company also operated along the creek (Blumgart et al. 1996:51).

Early transportation routes utilized the natural transportation and communication channels of the bay and its tributaries (Miller 1949:25), and access to navigable waters often determined the locations of houses, courthouses, and town sites. Cumbersome overland roads developed slowly, often along old "rolling roads" that early farmers used to transport their produce to markets or mills. Such colonial roads were uniformly bad, even the main ones. Nonetheless, Cecil County's road network was critical, particularly the roads that linked cities in Maryland and Pennsylvania. In the present-day area of Fair Hill NRMA, Griffith's 1795 Map of Maryland clearly depicted an east-west aligned road following the approximate alignment of MD Rte 273. Several locations near Fair Hill NRMA identified in the on the Griffith's 1795 map included Alexander's mill, Dysart's tavern, Red Ball tavern, a forge, and Rock Meeting House (Presbyterian). Two north-south aligned roads, following the approximate routes of MD Rte 213 and Appleton Road, also traversed the area and led to New London, Pennsylvania.

By 1790, Cecil County had a total population of 13,625 persons. Of these, 10,005 were white persons; 3,407 persons were enslaved; and, 163 were free colored persons (Wesler et al. 1981a:396).

Agricultural-Industrial Transition (1815 - 1870)



Throughout the nineteenth century, agriculture remained the dominant economic activity in the area of Fair Hill NRMA. The problems of exhausted soil and diminishing crop yields encouraged the adoption of scientific farming methods such as field fertilization and crop rotation. Wheat, corn, and oats continued to be the principal commodities of the region, while advances in animal husbandry improved stock yields of swine, cattle, and sheep. The transition to a more diversified farming base also meant an acceleration of the demise of slave-based agriculture. By 1850, the population of slaves in Cecil County was 844 persons (4.4 per cent of the population), while free blacks numbered 2,623, nearly 14 per cent of Cecil County's population. Whites numbered 15,472 (Wesler et al. 1981a:396).

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No CE-1434

Name Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 11

The town of Elkton grew to prominence as a market town for wheat and other agricultural commodities during the early nineteenth century. By 1807, an estimated 150,000 bushels of wheat were sold in its market and shipped primarily to Baltimore via the Elk River. By 1807, Elkton contained 120 dwellings, as well as the courthouse, an academy, and a market house (Blumgart et al. 1996:65). Other industries also located at Elkton, providing the town with a diverse economic base. These industries included wool manufacturing and mechanical trades. Within three miles of Elkton were located many grist and saw mills along Big Elk Creek and its tributaries and a large woolen factory at Elk Mills (Blumgart et al. 1996:66). By 1837, Elkton became a stop on the Wilmington and Susquehanna Railroad that was subsumed into the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad in 1838 (Blumgart et al. 1996:85).

Cecil County's industrial base, initially established during the colonial period, continued to expand. By 1800, Cecil County milling operations included 53 grist and merchant mills, 50 sawmills, 4 fulling mills, and 2 oil mills (Blumgart et al. 1996:87). Other industries included paper mills and woolen mills. In 1846, Daniel Lord established a cotton factory with a planned company town at Elk Mills (Blumgart et al. 1996:89-90). The complex contained a five-story gambrel roof stone mill, forge buildings adapted as weaving mills, the owner's residence, and workers' housing.

In the region of Fair Hill NRMA, agriculture and its supporting businesses remained pre-eminent. Corn and wheat were the primary crops. In 1840, over 276,620 bushels of corn and over 107,230 bushels of wheat were grown in Cecil County. By 1850, the number of bushels of corn was over 410,000 bushels, wheat bushels numbered over 168,100, and bushels of oats numbered over 208,300. The agricultural statistics for 1860 included 788,044 bushels of corn, 504,058 bushels of oats, and 326,667 bushels of wheat (Wesler et al. 1981a:398).

Grist and saw mills were the primary local industries. Scott's mill (MIHP # CE-516) along Big Elk Creek reached its peak production during this time period. In 1845, the mill property near Cowentown was sold to John Scott, who transferred it to his son David Scott in 1851. David Scott (b. 1817- d. 1885) was a farmer, auger maker, and miller. He held positions as Cecil County Commissioner and member of the Maryland House of Delegates. In 1845, the property at Scott's Mill comprised a grist, saw, and bark mill, as well as an auger factory (MHT MIHP form # CE-516). These mills were depicted near Big Elk Creek on the Martenet's 1858 Map of Cecil County. Scott's mill continued to operate into the 1920s. A grist and sawmill also was located north of the road between Andora and Cowentown where the road crossed Fulling Mill Run (currently called Grammys Run). Where the approximate alignment of MD Rte 273 crossed the Big Elk Creek was a complex of buildings identified as John Sentmann's Factory. Thomas Strahorn operated a sawmill near the location of the present Black Bridge Road bridge.

As depicted on the 1858 Martenet map, the primary east-west road through the Fair Hill NRMA area was the approximate route of present-day MD Rte 273. Fair Hill was a crossroads community that grew up at the intersection of the Lewisville Plank Road (approximately MD Rte 213) and present-day MD Rte 273. The village contained a store, a hotel, and about a dozen houses (Martenet 1858). Secondary roads through the area included the easternmost sections of present-day Black Bridge Road and Tawes Drive/Union School Road. The area north of this road comprised dispersed farmsteads owned by various members of the Alexander, Strahorn, Hill, and Finley families (Martenet 1858). The average acreage per farm in 1860 was 134.6 acres (Wesler et al. 1981a:397). The acreage bordered by MD Rte 273 on the north and the road from Andora to Cowentown on the south was relatively void of farms. Most houses were located along the road from Andora to Cowentown (currently called Big Elk Chapel Road). The major north-south road through the area followed the alignment of present-day Gallaher Road.

The Center School house (MIHP # CE-758) also was depicted on the 1858 Martenet map. Constructed ca. 1820-1840, the one-story stone schoolhouse was built by subscription of local residents to educate their children. It was not until 1850 that Cecil County residents began to seek free county-wide public education. This goal was reached in 1859, when the first county-wide comprehensive school system began operation and a board of commissioners of public schools was established. The Center

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No CE-1434

Name Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 12

Schoolhouse became School No. 4. Classes were held in the school until 1915 (Blumgart et al. 1996:107-108, 359).

During the Civil War, most county residents supported the Union, although residents of the upper Chesapeake counties fought in both armies. There were no military engagements in northeastern Maryland. However, the Civil War interrupted the economic development of the upper Chesapeake Bay region, primarily because the Union forces sought to prevent any interruption of the area's strategic transportation links that might impede communications between northeastern states and Washington (Blumgart et al. 1996:103).

Industrial/Urban Dominance (1870 - 1930)

After the Civil War, urban centers like Baltimore experienced almost unprecedented industrial and commercial expansion, but these same trends worked to the disadvantage of producers in more rural areas of eastern Maryland. Agriculture remained the primary economic activity of much of northeast corner of Cecil County during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Corn, wheat, and oats continued as the primary commodities produced in Cecil County. However, the viability of these commodities as a sole source of income declined in the face of the massive agricultural production complexes of the Middle West. Such competition eventually forced significant changes in Cecil County's agricultural base during the twentieth century. One such change concerned the commodities produced. After the turn of the twentieth century, truck farming, livestock production, dairying, and horse-breeding superseded the earlier grain-based agrarian economy (Wesler et al. 1981a:393; Blumgart et al. 1996:114-116, 129).

The nature of some Cecil County industries also changed. The granite quarries located near Port Deposit continued to expand. Along the Chesapeake Bay, fishing continued to provide incomes for some county entrepreneurs. The last iron furnace in Cecil County was built in 1890 and remained in production only until the First World War (Stevens et al. 1989). Newer industries partially compensated for the demise of old ones. Mining of kaolin clays and production of flint powder for use in manufacturing fine china presented a newly exploitable resource, while the production of paper, which had operated marginally during the antebellum period, expanded as companies harvested the heavy timber resources that still existed throughout the county (Blumgart et al. 1996:114-116). Strong transportation links with major urban centers remained a key element of Cecil County's economic survival. Elkton remained linked with Baltimore, Wilmington, and Philadelphia via the railroad and major roads.

In 1877, the major road systems through the Fair Hill NRMA remained essentially unchanged. MD Rte 273 remained the primary east-west thoroughfare. The primary north-south routes were Appleton Road and MD Rte 213. Gallaher Road was a smaller north-south aligned country road. An additional north-south aligned county road that continued into Pennsylvania was depicted just west of the intersection of Gallaher Road with MD Rte 273. Big Elk Chapel Road was a secondary east-west road. By 1877, the east end of present-day Tawes Road extended over Big Elk Creek at the location of the covered bridge on Big Elk Creek (MIHP # CE-238), which replaced the earlier crossing at present-day Black Bridge Road. Three crossroads communities were depicted on the map: Fair Hill Post Office at the intersection of MD Rte 213 and MD Rte 273, Fox Chase at the intersection of Appleton Road and MD Rte 273, and Cowantown at the intersection of Appleton, Jackson Hall School, and Big Elk Chapel roads. Farmsteads were dispersed throughout the area with access from the primary and secondary roads. Saw and grist mills were located along Big Elk Creek and its tributaries (Lake, Griffing & Stevenson 1877).

The advent of World War I revitalized and changed Cecil County's economy. The United States government established a munitions production plant in 1918 on the former Perry Point Plantation, which had access to rail services. Initially, the Fred T. Ley & Company of Springfield, Massachusetts, constructed an ammonium nitrate plant on this property, and the Atlas Powder Company produced the ammonium nitrate, a component in high explosives. Ley & Company also built railroads, streets, utilities, factory complexes, and worker housing on the site. The resulting influx of war workers and escalating urbanization increased local demand for agricultural products. In turn, this modernized Cecil County agriculture by forcing mechanization of farming operations

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No CE-1434

Name Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 13

and adoption of modern dairying practices, especially those relating to sterile production conditions (Blumgart et al. 1996:139). Developments following World War I partially sustained the rate of economic progress during the 1920s. One important event in Cecil County during this time was the construction of the Conowingo Dam just north of Port Deposit. This massive project drew workers into Harford and Cecil counties, creating jobs and bringing electrification to rural areas. Blumgart et al. (1996:145) observed that "(m)ore than any other structure, the Conowingo Dam heralded the modern age in Cecil County."

Modern Period (1930 - Present)

During the Depression of the 1930s, local farmers in Cecil County, as elsewhere, struggled to retain their stock, farms, and houses; many were forced to accept relief. Some Federal work relief programs alleviated the chronic unemployment. For example, the National Recovery Administration and other New Deal agencies launched road construction projects, which included the construction of US Rte 40 and another bridge spanning the Susquehanna River (Blumgart et al. 1996:145).

Sustained recovery from the effects of Depression was hastened by the entry of the United States into World War II. The need for greater food production helped Maryland farmers during the 1940s (Brugger 1988:536). With economic recovery, agriculture regained its status as a major economic activity in Cecil County. Wheat, soybeans, and hay remained the primary agricultural crops. Cecil County's dairy farms supplied nearby urban centers of Baltimore, Wilmington, and Philadelphia with milk (County Directories 1956:252).

World War II also stimulated industrial production within Cecil County. Elkton experienced major growth through the expansion of Triumph Industries, a producer of firecrackers who adapted its technology to produce signal flares and a variety of explosives. By 1942, the federal government assumed control of production at Triumph Industries and expanded the plant to include nearly 1,000 small, self-contained buildings to house the shell-loading process. The town of Elkton grew from a population of 3,518 in 1940 to 11,500 in 1943, primarily in response to the growth of Triumph Industries. In addition, Elkton became a destination for recreation for military personnel stationed at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Bainbridge Center in Port Deposit, and New Castle Air Base (Blumgart et al. 1996:153-157).

The post-World War II era unleashed renewed demand for automobiles, and triggered such overland roadway improvements as bridges, modern dual highways, and the interstate system. The construction of Interstate 95 (opened in 1963) created a new major transportation corridor between Baltimore, Wilmington, and Philadelphia; another Susquehanna Bridge was built over the river as part of the new highway system, although the 1940 Havre de Grace-Perryville Bridge continued to operate.

Since 1950, Cecil County has experienced increasing suburban development. Post-war expansion of small industry in Cecil County prompted a corresponding rise of new workers to the region, particularly around Elkton, Port Deposit, North East, Perryville and those portions of the county adjacent to Delaware. The influx of personnel employed in these enterprises, as well as the expansion of adjacent metropolitan suburban areas around Wilmington, Delaware, and Baltimore, led to a boom in housing construction. In 1940, 77.8 per cent of the county's land area was in agricultural production; by 1960, that figure had declined to only 56 per cent (Blumgart et al. 1996: 159-161). Since that time, the number of farms in active production has continued to decline steadily, with farms accounting for 39 per cent of land use in 1980 (Blumgart et al. 1996: 159-161).

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area Continuation Sheet

Number 8_ Page 14

Mr. duPont's Fair Hill Estate

In the region of Fair Hill NRMA, Mr. William duPont, Jr. (b. 11 February 1896 – d. 31 December 1965) began to buy small farmsteads in the northeast corner of Cecil County. The primary purpose of Mr. duPont's land purchases near Fair Hill was to support his passions for equestrian activities, primarily fox chasing, steeplechasing, flat racing, and animal husbandry. Mr. duPont, a member of the influential duPont family of Delaware, was an avid equestrian and was actively involved in all equestrian sports. A great-grandson of Eleuthere Irenee duPont, the founder of E.I. Du Pont de Nemours Company, William H. duPont, Jr., was the son of William H. duPont and Annie Rogers Zinn duPont. William duPont, Sr., was president of the Delaware Trust Company. William, Jr., was born in England, and he and his older sister Marion spent their childhood years in England. Although William duPont, Sr., owned a large residence near Wilmington, Delaware, he purchased in 1901 Montpelier, the former home of President James Madison, in Orange County, Virginia. The family moved to Montpelier in 1902 when William, Jr., was six years old. Montpelier became the primary home for the duPont children, while William, Sr., maintained business interests in Delaware. William, Jr., and his sister Marion soon were attracted to horses. The Montpelier estate was located in the piedmont of Virginia, an area noted as the premiere hunt country of the United States. The pony stable at Montpelier became a favorite haunt for the duPont children (Montpelier 2004). By 1912, William had established Foxcatcher Hounds, his private kennel of hunting dogs (Scott 1976:57; Enoch Pratt Library vertical file 1935). Montpelier was William, Jr.'s home until he went to boarding school. In 1919, he was married at Rosemont, Pennsylvania. By the mid-1920s, he was employed at the Delaware Trust Company, the same bank where his father was president (New York Times 1 January 1966). When William, Sr., died in 1928, William, Jr., inherited his father's Gothic Revival castle near Wilmington, Delaware, with its acreage overlooking the Delaware River. Marion duPont inherited Montpelier.

After 1928, Mr. duPont, Jr., became president of the Delaware Trust Company. In 1930, he was elected a director of E.I. DuPont de Nemours Company, where he served on the audit committee (New York Times 1 January 1966). He supervised renovations to the Gothic Revival castle to transform the building into a replica of the Classical Revival-styled Montpelier. Mr. duPont renamed the house Bellevue Hall, which became his primary residence after 1939. At Bellevue, Mr. duPont trained hunters and thoroughbred racehorses, undertook research activities into animal husbandry, maintained a veterinary hospital, and raised a herd of dairy cows. He expanded the stables and constructed indoor and outdoor tracks to train Thoroughbreds and hunters (Bellevue State Park leaflet n.d.; Klinger personal communication 6/5/2004).

Mr. duPont established his Thoroughbred racing stables under the name of Foxcatcher Farm, a stable he owned near Newtown Square, Pennsylvania (New York Times 1966; Skinner personal communication 2004; Klinger personal communication 6/5/2004). During the 1930s, Foxcatcher Farm's Rosemont beat the triple-crown winner Omaha in the Withers in 1935, won the Narragansett Special in 1936, and beat the five-year old Sea Biscuit in the Santa Anita Handicap in 1937. Two horses from Foxcatcher Farm won the Belmont Stakes: Gold Seeker in 1936 and Fairy Chant in 1940. Dauber of Foxcatcher Farm came in second at the Kentucky Derby and won the Preakness in 1938. Parlo of Foxcatcher Farm won the Alabama at Saratoga in 1954. Mr. duPont was a founding member of the American Thoroughbred Breeder's Association established in 1934 and was named "Horseman of the Year" in 1938, the same year that

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area Continuation Sheet

Number 8_ Page 15

Marion duPont Scott's horse Battleship won the British Grand National Steeplechase (Hervey 1937:214; Winants 2000:262).

Mr. duPont's extensive horse breeding stables were located at Walnut Hall in Clarke County, Virginia. By 1932, he owned one of the first stallions in northern Virginia that cost over \$100,000. After his death in 1965, the sale of Mr. duPont's blood horses was billed as the "fabulous bloodstock auction in history" for that time. Sales reached new heights, including the overall auction total of over \$2.8 million for 72 Thoroughbreds (Slater 1973:223; 227).

Mr. duPont began to purchase property near the community of Fair Hill ca. 1926, when he acquired the former Cann property (MIHP # CE-1523) (Skinner personal communication 4/27/2004). He soon added the former Gregg property (MIHP # CE-365 and CE-366) and the former McCormick property (MIHP # CE-75). These three properties were located east of the crossroads community of Fair Hill. Mr. duPont expanded his landholdings eastward by purchasing land surrounding Scott's mill (MIHP # CE-514) in 1931 and acquiring the actual mill site in 1935. The property transfers were generally under the name of Stockford Farms, Inc., or Harvey Mackey, who served as the land agent for Mr. duPont. By 1952, Mr. duPont had acquired most of the property within the present-day boundaries of Fair Hill NRMA, though he continued to purchase and trade acreage to consolidate the property until his death in 1965 (Fair Hill NRMA 1952 map). In all, Mr. duPont assembled over 7,000 acres, approximately 5,600 acres in northeast Cecil County and the remaining acreage in Pennsylvania. The portion of Mr. duPont's Fair Hill estate in Maryland was bordered on the south by Russell Road, on the west by MD Rte 213, and on the east by Appleton and Little Egypt Roads. Over the years, several names were associated with the property. In 1952, the property was divided into three farms: Springdale Corporation in Pennsylvania, Center Square Farm for the property north of MD Rte 273, and Fair Hill Farm for the property south of MD Rte 273 (Fair Hill NRMA 1952 map). The tradition established by Mr. duPont and maintained by MdDNR was to refer to each property by the name of the former owner.

The initial land purchases (i.e., the former Cann, Gregg, and McCormick properties) formed the nucleus for Mr. duPont's hobbies of fox chasing and horse racing. The current use of the term fox chasing describes the pursuit of the fox without leading to the death of the quarry; the traditional term fox hunting allowed for the killing of the fox. Fox hunting was a sport transplanted from England and practiced in colonial times. It is believed that the red fox was imported from England to the eastern shore of Maryland in 1730. However, the first pack of hounds was brought to Maryland in 1650 (Slater 1973:16-18). The modern sport of fox hunting began in 1905 with an International Foxhound Match staged in the Middleburg-Upperville area of Virginia. In 1907, the Masters of Foxhounds Association was founded to establish rules and regulations for Hunt Clubs as to territories, staffs, uniforms, hounds, and kennels. By 1973, the sport of fox chasing comprised 18 organized hunt clubs in Virginia and over 100 clubs in the United States (Slater 1973:30).

By the mid-1930s, Mr. duPont moved his hunting dog pack, Foxcatcher Hounds, to the Fair Hill estate. He constructed a dog kennel and a hunter barn on the property. These buildings were accessed by an internal road named Kennel Road (USGS 1942). The former Gregg House (MIHP # CE-365) was assigned to the houndsman and a new house (MIHP # CE-1524) was constructed in 1941 for the huntsman. The former

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area
Continuation Sheet

Number 8_ Page 16

Gregg stone barn, known as the Old Stone Stables (MIHP # CE-366), sheltered stud horses for breeding with the stock of local farmers (Skinner personal communication 7/2/2004). Although Mr. duPont had formed the hound pack while a teenager, he needed to establish an official territory in order to be a Master of Fox Hounds (MFH). The hobby of fox chasing requires access to a large amount of open land where foxes live and across which hounds and horses are allowed the freedom to pursue the fox. Part of the allure of the chase is to follow wherever the fox leads, including jumping fences and fording small waterways. During the chase, collateral damage to crops and livestock may ensue. Therefore, modern fox chasing as a sport is practiced generally from September through March, during a period when few crops are in the field and after foxes have reared their young. In piedmont Virginia, hunt club territories were formed by subscribing members who owned land in a particular region or through agreements with local farmers to allow access (Slater 1973). Mr. duPont had grown up in the hunt country of Virginia and was a member of several hunt clubs. He ensured that he had a territory in which to fox chase near his Wilmington, Delaware, home by assembling the Fair Hill estate.

During the 1930s, fox chasing was held four times a week from September to March with Mr. duPont serving as Master of Fox Hounds. As an amenity for riders, Mr. DuPont installed wood paneling over the wire fencing separating fields in order to prevent injuries to horses and hounds. Another innovation introduced by Mr. duPont was the construction of horse bridges (MIHP # CE-1514) over the main road (MD Rte 273) leading from Fair Hill to Newark. It was reported that six concrete and steel bridges spanned the road at a height of ten feet. Turf was placed over the concrete deck of the bridges to provide footing for galloping horses. The bridges were linked with woven wire fencing on each side of the road to prevent foxes, hounds, and horses from charging into the roadway (Enoch Pratt Library vertical file 1935, 1938). At that time, MD Rte 273 was unpaved, about one-and-a-half lanes wide, and crossed Big Elk Creek over a single-span, concrete arch bridge constructed during the 1930s north of the present-day crossing. One bridge constructed of steel and concrete and supported on crossed metal trusses (MIHP # CE-1514) remains in place over the former road alignment. Similar bridges are in place over Big Elk Creek. During the mid-1950s, Mr. duPont gave land to the State of Maryland for a new alignment of MD Rte 273; the current concrete bridge over Big Elk Creek was completed in 1963. At that time, MD Rte 273 was widened to two paved lanes with shoulders. Currently, three horse bridges constructed ca. 1960 span MD Rte 273. These three steel and concrete bridges are supported on paired concrete pylons and accommodate vehicular traffic, as well as horses.

Mr. duPont designed and built an oval flat track and two steeplechase courses at Fair Hill (MIHP # CE-1004). The sport of steeplechasing evolved out of the enjoyment of racing combined with jumping over obstacles. The first steeplechase match was recorded in County Cork, Ireland in 1752; the first steeplechase race over fences was held by the Washington, D.C., Jockey Club in 1834. The first steeplechase course was opened in England in 1839 (Winants 2000:3-4, 15). By the late-nineteenth century, the popularity of equine sports was formalized through the establishment of professional organizations that regulated the various sports. The American Polo Association was established in 1890, the Jockey Club for flat racing formed in 1894, and the National Steeplechase Association (formerly the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association) was founded in 1895 (Winants 2000:47). As the sport evolved, steeplechasing was divided between "professional" and "amateur" events. Often informal meets

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area Continuation Sheet

Number 8_ Page 17

organized by local hunt clubs were held for the honor of winning a prize. The Maryland Hunt Cup race was founded in 1894 and is held annually. Professional steeplechase races are held for a purse.

Mr. duPont selected the site for the oval turf racetrack and the steeplechase courses at Fair Hill in 1927. He had the area graded, then seeded. The turf was tended for seven years prior to the first Fair Hill races run in 1934 (MdDNR 1989). One steeplechase course was outside the oval turf track and had cedar fences approximately four-feet high during the 1930s. The second course looped across open country and was designed for the Foxcatcher National Cup. This course had big stiff fences, some nearly six-feet high, that were America's version of the English Grand National Steeplechase held at Aintree, England. The most notable fence was the thirteenth fence called the "Chinese Wall" or the "Great Wall of China," which was described in 1936 as the biggest steeplechase fence in the world (Winants 2000:155-158; Maryland Horse 1936). The "Great Wall of China" was a wall that measured six-feet-four-inches in height and had a ditch on the take-off side (Maryland Horse 1936).

The racing complex was completed by the construction of viewing stands, hospitality areas, and support buildings. The dirt from grading the oval turf track and steeplechase courses was mounded on the north side of the tracks and provided the foundation for a stone and steel grandstand that contained three tiers of boxes in front and bleachers behind (Winants 2000:157). For the 1936 meet, Mr. duPont enlarged the grandstand, "covering one of the stands in, and improving the conditions for his visitors in the matter of their comfort during the day's meeting" (Maryland Horse 1936:12). A 1952 map of Fair Hill (as updated through 1966) (Fair Hill NRMA 1952 map) depicted the racetrack in place and four viewing stands. The support buildings included the secretary's office, horse barn, testing/detention barn, and "tea" barn, all constructed by ca. 1935 (Skinner personal communication 4/27/2004). A ca. 1960 photograph published in Winants (2000:156-157) depicted the original wooden inner rail of the oval turf course (which in 2004 lined a "Saratoga"-type rail constructed of PVC break-away piping) and two open grandstands, each with a viewing box that projected above the top of the stand. These two boxes also were visible in a photograph that appeared in an article dated 1966 (Maryland Horse 1966). The present viewing stand was constructed in 1987 of four tiers of concrete with metal bleachers surmounted above the tiers (Brower personal communication 7/24/2004). Most of the race-support buildings were renovated during 1988-1989. Three sets of metal bleachers are located east of the concrete viewing stand. A fourth stand was constructed in 2003.

Mr. duPont sponsored and financially supported the Foxcatcher National Cup, which was run annually between 1934 and 1952 (Winants 2000:158). In 1953, the Maryland legislature allowed legalized betting at Fair Hill. The law stipulated that two-thirds of each racing program must include jumping races. The intention of the bill was to provide additional opportunities for jumpers in Maryland, since Maryland's tracks had suspended jumping events from their programs. The Cecil County Hunt became the only place in the State of Maryland that allowed steeplechase betting on events. The proceeds of the racing program were donated to charity. The featured race, the Foxcatcher National Steeplechase, was described as a three-mile track with brush jumps (Enoch Pratt Library vertical file 1953). In 1966, races were held from 10 September to 17 September (Maryland Horse 1966). The Fair Hill races have been an annual event since 1934; the 70th anniversary of the race was run in 2004. The only change has been switching race day from September to Memorial Day.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area
Continuation Sheet

Number 8_ Page 18

Additional facilities at Fair Hill reported in 1936 included a well-designed, open-air paddock and a separate horse-show ground with its own stand. The separate show ground was the site of the Cecil County Breeders Fair, reported as an annual event during the 1930s (Maryland Horse 1936).

Not only did Mr. duPont design race tracks at Bellevue Hall, Foxcatcher Farm, and Fair Hill, he was a recognized authority on the design of race courses, both flat track and steeplechase courses. Mr. duPont was credited with the design of 25 horse-racing courses (*New York Times* 1966). One course was Delaware Park, which opened in 1937. Delaware Park featured an oval track and two steeplechase turf tracks. The open-air grandstand with a tiered clubhouse/turf club on the upper level seated 7,500 persons. Stables accommodated 1,226 horses (Delaware Park 2004). Mr. duPont, Jr., collaborated with his sister Marion duPont Scott, to establish a steeplechase course at Montpelier. The Montpelier Steeplechase has been run every year since 1934 (Scott 2004). Mr. duPont also advised on the construction of the Glenwood Course, the home of Middleburg Race, Virginia (Slater 1973:229). As summed up in Slater (1973:229), Mr. duPont was described as follows:

"An authoritative and enthusiastic supporter of steeplechasing, Willie duPont built his Foxcatcher Course near Elkton, Maryland, in as perfect a manner as it was possible to construct; he also gave advice on the construction of Middleburg's Glenwood Course. A major planner of the Delaware Park Race Track, former chairman of the board of the American Thoroughbred Breeders Association, Member of the Jockey Club, and Master of the Foxcatcher Hounds, 'He was a man who could run a bandage, exercise a horse, ride a race, design a stable, breed a top-class runner, build a race track, and write a perfect piece of legislation.' "

Mr. duPont also had a passion for animal husbandry, as illustrated by his keen interest in horse breeding. His interest in animal husbandry also extended to breeding dairy cows and beef cattle. Mr. duPont began to raise white-faced cattle at Fair Hill during the 1930s. After World War II, Mr. duPont began to raise Santa Gertrudis cattle. This cattle breed was developed in 1920 on the King Ranch in Texas to function in hot and humid environments. The breed was developed by crossing Indian Brahman cattle with British Shorthorns. The resulting breed was a large beef cow with a cherry red color. In 1940, the U.S. Department of Agriculture recognized the Santa Gertrudis breed as the first beef breed developed in the United States (Cattle Today 2004). Mr. duPont began to develop Fair Hill to accommodate a herd of approximately 1,200 head of Santa Gertrudis cattle. By 1947, a large feed mill (MIHP # CE-), cowpens (no longer extant), and a corral (no longer extant) were constructed on the west side of Big Elk Creek on Tawes Drive. This became the center of the cattle operations, which operated under the name of Foxcatcher Livestock Company, a company devoted to improving, breeding, and raising cattle. Two-stall barns were constructed as bullpens for breeding bulls. The bulls were so large that the paddocks were surrounded with closely spaced square railroad ties. Crosspieces were added to the top of the ties to prevent bulls from getting their necks stuck between the ties. The first bullpens and paddocks were constructed west of the feed mill along Tawes Drive. Additional bullpens were constructed on the former Beers and Peterson properties by the mid-1950s (Skinner personal communication 4/30/2004). To provide water for fire suppression at the feed mill and for the cattle, Mr. duPont installed in 1955 a concrete reservoir on the former Peterson property at the top of the rise northwest of the feed mill. Water was pumped from Big Elk Creek to the reservoir. The water then ran by gravity to supply the cattle near the

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area Continuation Sheet

Number 8_ Page 19

feed mill and the fire suppression system that was installed at the same time. The last well was dug on the property in 1956 to service Mr. duPont's house and the caretaker's house (Skinner personal communication 7/2/2004).

The introduction of large-scale cattle raising altered the landscape of Fair Hill. Following World War II, Mr. duPont began to consolidate the former individual farms into a single working entity. Former farm buildings either remained in life tenancy to former owners or became residences for Mr. duPont's year-round employees (n=10). The fencing that divided individual farm properties was erased or modified. Former public country roads that crossed the property were closed. Examples of closed roads included the road from Big Elk Chapel to the former village of Cowentown, a north-south road that linked MD Rte 273 with the Pennsylvania line north of Gallaher Road, a portion of an east-west road that led to Center School, and the eastern section of Tawes Drive, known as Union School Road. Portions of these unpaved roads became incorporated into the internal road and trail system, and public access to the Fair Hill estate was restricted. Currently Fair Hill NRMA has approximately 20 miles of internal unpaved roads.

As the former public roads were closed off, residences located along these former roads became vacant and gradually deteriorated over time. The history of three former houses (MIHP # CE-517, CE-527, and CE-722) located along the eastern section of Big Elk Chapel Road illustrated the process. The eastern section of that road was closed between 1942 and 1953 (USGS 1942, 1953); only an access road to the three houses was depicted on the 1953 USGS map. The residences remained occupied until the early 1950s (MIHP # CE-516; Fair Hill 1952 map); by the late 1970s, the three houses were in ruins and no outbuildings were visible (Hnedak 1979). Over time, large sections of the property became devoid of buildings.

Mr. duPont established his weekend retreat in the former Finley House (MIHP # CE-301). During World War II, he employed Italian masons to rebuild and expand the former farmhouse to serve as his informal residence and hospitality center (Fair Hill Nature Center 2004). The caretaker's house located east of the farmhouse was originally constructed as a residence for the veterinarian who took care of the cattle.

During the 1950s, the distinct land use zones were fully established. The racetrack, horse barns, and dog kennel occupied the western edge of the property just east of the village of Fair Hill. This area had public access. The horse area was expanded during the early 1960s with the addition of two-stall barns and paddocks based on the bullpen designs to accommodate the hunters. As part of the 1953 agreement that allowed Mr. duPont to have parimutuel betting on race days, Mr. duPont was required to hold a cattle breeder association sale on the property. To accommodate this sale, Mr. duPont had five cowbarns constructed east of the racetrack. This site also was utilized by the Cecil County Fair; the first county fair was held at the Fair Hill location in 1953 (Skinner personal communication 30 October 2003). Many buildings added to the property under Mr. duPont's ownership are identifiable by the trademark use of board-and-batten wood siding and the paint color of the buildings, which was a duPont green # 514, which has faded to a blue-green color (Skinner personal communication 10/30/2003).

The cattle operations were centered along Tawes Drive, which evolved into the primary internal east-west road by 1942 (USGS 1942) at the former Hathaway property (MIHP # CE-1518) and the feed mill. The

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area Continuation Sheet

Number 8_ Page 20

former Hathaway property located on the west end of Tawes Drive became the operational center for the enterprise. The remaining acreage was divided into croplands, pasture, and woodlots. The crop fields and the pastures were numbered (Fair Hill NRMA 1952 map). The majority of the cropland, totaling approximately 1,010 acres, was concentrated between MD Rte 273 and the Pennsylvania-Maryland border. The primary crops were corn and hay (Fair Hill Nature Center 2004). The pastures, totaling approximately 2,123 acres, were located south of MD Rte 273, east of Appleton Road, and along the edges of the cropland. Woodlots that remained from the individual farms were dispersed throughout the property and along the stream valleys (Fair Hill NRMA 1952 map). The cattle would eat the pasturage during the summer, so the fields would be ready during the fox-chasing season (Skinner personal communication 10/30/2003). Arched metal tunnels and metal bridges with either wood or concrete decks were used to transfer cattle to pasture areas without disrupting traffic on the surrounding public roadways.

During the fox-chasing season from September to March, Mr. duPont would chase three times a week. The area south of MD Rte 273 was "Monday Country"; the area west of Big Elk Creek and into Pennsylvania was "Wednesday Country"; and, the area east of Big Elk Creek and Appleton Road was "Saturday Country" (Fair Hill Nature Center map n.d.). The same roads and tunnels were used by fox chasers to cross the public roadways. Gates were installed at strategic points in the fencing. "Kentucky gates" were rolling gates operated by levers. Mr. duPont also experimented with turnstiles that allowed a mounted horse and rider to pass. These gates were vandalized and replaced with Kentucky gates. However, no gates remain extant in the Maryland portion of the Fair Hill estate (Skinner personal communication 10/30/2003).

In 1954, Mr. duPont leased seven acres south of Big Elk Chapel Road to the Cecil County Commissioners as a public landfill. Operations involved systematic excavation and filling of trenches. The landfill was covered in topsoil and compacted when it was closed in 1971 (Maryland Department of the Environment 2004). Mr. duPont also began to assemble land along Big and Little Elk Creeks for water control purposes. The plan was to build a dam and create a reservoir that would flood a portion of the Fair Hill estate. The property was assembled under the name of Passyunk, Inc. The dam was never built.

In 1958-1959, Mr. duPont began an ambitious project to install a super fence around areas of the property. The super fence was designed to keep foxes inside and the deer outside. Deer scents muddle the focus of fox hounds (Scott 1976). The fence had a buried concrete base of two to three feet surmounted by a six-foot high chain link fence that had a perpendicular chain link cap. The design of the super fence prevented creatures from jumping over or digging under. The super fence was installed along the edges of the public roadways, and outlined blocks of land. The super fence surrounded the acreage bounded by the racetrack (south of MD Rte 273, west of Gallaher Road, and north of Big Elk Chapel Road) and the block of land east of Gallaher Road (south of MD Rte 273 and west of Appleton Road). The super fence also outlined the north side of MD Rte 273 and a section along MD Rte 213. The super fence did not correspond with the legal property boundaries. Seventeen miles of super fence were constructed by 1965, but the project remained unfinished when Mr. duPont died (Skinner personal communication 4/27/2004).

Mr. duPont died on 31 December 1965 after a short illness. The obituary in the *New York Times* (1 January 1966) highlighted Mr. duPont's many interests. He was president of the Delaware Trust Company and a director of E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. One primary interest was horse racing. He was the owner of

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area
Continuation Sheet

Number 8_ Page 21

Foxcatcher Farms, which was devoted to the breeding, raising, and racing of thoroughbred horses. Mr. duPont was described as an internationally known designer of horse racing tracks. He was credited with designing 25 horse racing tracks; Delaware Park and the National Cup Course at Fair Hill were noted. The obituary also praised Mr. duPont's interest in animal husbandry. He was owner of the Foxcatcher Livestock Company, which was devoted to improving, breeding, and raising beef cattle. From his own experiments and the research he sponsored, he was credited with having furthered "animal nutrition through soil enrichment and the control of animal diseases, including breeding diseases of horses, equine arthritis, bovine brucellosis and parasite control and distemper" (*New York Times* 1966). Mr. duPont was married twice and was the father of four children. Through the influence of his second wife, a noted tennis player, Mr. duPont donated funds to build tennis courts throughout Delaware (Klinger personal communication 6/5/2004). He was a member of numerous clubs and associations, including the Wilmington Country Club, Delaware Lawn Tennis Association, Wilmington Society of Fine Arts, Corinthian Yacht Club, Wilmington Club, Jockey Club, Rose Tree Fox Hunting Club, the River Club of New York, and West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, Queens (*New York Times* 1966).

The disposition of Mr. duPont's estate assets took years to complete. Some portions of the estate were transferred to his five children relatively quickly. His daughter, Jean duPont McConnell (later Sheehan), inherited Walnut Hall farm in Virginia and a 948-acre property in Talbot County. A son inherited the 800-acre Foxcatcher Farm in Pennsylvania. Mr. duPont's Thoroughbreds were sold at auction shortly after his death (Slater 1973). The division of other properties, including Bellevue Hall and Fair Hill, were shared assets whose equitable division proved problematic to the heirs.

The heirs managed Fair Hill between 1966 and 1975. The cattle operations at Fair Hill were leased to Mrs. Groves, associated with the King Ranch, for a five-year lease. Mrs. Groves lived in the former Finley House. After the lease expired, Mrs. Groves moved to the Shenandoah Valley (Skinner personal communications 4/27/2004, 4/30/2004).

Mrs. McConnell, Mr. duPont's daughter, retained the fox-chasing rights to the property and managed the Fair Hill racecourses. Under her aegis, the facilities at the fairground complex were expanded, including the covered grandstand for the horse ring. She established her headquarters in the former Gregg House (MIHP # CE-365) and added the asbestos-sided, wood-frame wings to the small stone house to accommodate entertaining (Skinner personal communications 4/27/2004, 4/30/2004). Mrs. Alexander, another relative, converted a former chicken coop into a puppy house to expand the kennel complex (Skinner personal communication 10/30/2003, 7/2/2004).

In 1975, the MdDNR purchased the Maryland portion of Mr. duPont's Fair Hill estate. In 1976, the State of Delaware purchased Mr. duPont's home Bellevue Hall for a public park.

NRMA History

On 23 June 1975, MdDNR used Program Open Space monies to purchase 5,404 acres in two transactions from Fairhill, Inc., and 146 acres from Passyunk, Inc. (MdDNR acquisition list 2002). The price was reported as \$6.2 million (MdDNR 1984:1; MdDNR 1989:1). The property purchased from Fairhill, Inc.,

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area Continuation Sheet

Number 8_ Page 22

comprised two farms located south of the Pennsylvania-Maryland boundary actively managed by the heirs of William H. duPont, Jr., for equestrian activities and cattle raising. The property purchased from Passyunk, Inc., was located north of Elk Mills and was primarily undeveloped acreage along the Big Elk Creek; this property had been assembled by one of Mr. duPont's land holding companies as part of a proposed dam project that was not completed. Subsequent amendments to the boundaries of Fair Hill NRMA included 24 acres acquired from Harry Strahorn (MIHP # CE-1097) in 1981, 56.6 acres from Fred Martenis in 1982, the sale of the Fair Hill Inn (MIHP # CE-74) into private ownership in 1979, and a land exchange with W.L. Gore & Associates, Inc., in 1979 (MdDNR acquisition list 2002).

From the very beginning of MdDNR ownership, the property was designated a Natural Resources Management Area (NRMA). NRMAs are managed "for the optimal use of the resources on the site, including wildlife management and agriculture. NRMAs do not accommodate intensive recreational uses, and they are typically used for hunting, fishing, wildlife observation, and water access" (MdDNR 2002). Fair Hill NRMA was an anomaly to the NRMA definition in that the property entered MdDNR ownership as a venue for already established public events.

From 1975 to 1991, Fair Hill NRMA was managed by Capital Programs, Office of the Secretary, as an entrepreneurial events venue. The state allowed many of the existing uses and events on the property to continue, including steeplechase and turf racing, the Cecil County Fair, Scottish Games, Cecil County Breeders Association, agricultural leases and grazing, fox chasing, and residential rentals. The legislation establishing Fair Hill NRMA provided a Fair Hill Special Improvement Fund that allowed the NRMA to retain all monies generated from land rent, sale of farm products, rental houses, and proceeds from special events in addition to the NRMA's portion of general state funds. The fund was designated for projects to operate, maintain, and improve the NRMA (MdDNR 1989; Suydam personal communication 4/28/2004). In 1991, the property was transferred to the State Forest and Park Service to manage (Brower personal communication 7/24/2004).

During the first decade of state ownership, Fair Hill NRMA was the subject of study to identify existing resources, to quantify existing uses, to guide future development, and to recommend additional and compatible public use of the formerly private estate. Plans included a natural environment inventory, concept alternatives, a soil conservation plan, a forest management plan, an interim use plan, a program for historic preservation, and a master facilities plan.

In 1979, the built resources in Fair Hill NRMA were surveyed as part of an architectural survey conducted by the Maryland Historical Trust (Hnedak 1979). The survey results were presented in a tabular format based on a numerical ranking system. The highest ranked properties were the Big Elk Creek Covered Bridge (MIHP # CE-238), Finley barn (MIHP CE-301A), the Beers property (MIHP # CE-300), and the Old Stone Stables (MIHP # CE-366). The table did not rank the site of the Scott Mill (MIHP # CE-514, CE-515, CE-516, and CE-710), but the eligibility of the site for listing in the National Register of Historic Places was noted. Corrections to the survey data were provided in a memo prepared by Joe Getty in 1984. In 1997, Charlie Mazurek of MdDNR provided additional survey data by completing MIHP forms on twelve buildings (MIHP # CE-1513 through CE-1524) located within the boundaries of the NRMA. No evaluations of resources applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 Part 60.4 (a-d)) were

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area Continuation Sheet

Number 8_ Page 23

completed during the 1997 survey (Mazurek 1998). One survey of archeological resources was completed in 1983-1984 prior to the construction of the Equestrian Training Center.

A draft concept plan prepared in 1984 detailed the uses of Fair Hill at that time. The main source of income was agricultural leasing. Nearly half of Fair Hill was leased to local farmers for three-year periods; farm buildings were leased yearly. Twelve hundred acres were planted in corn and soybean crops, and 1,600 acres were used for grazing and hay. Recreation was "primarily passive spectator-oriented," and included horseracing, the fair, horse shows, Scottish Games, fox chases, endurance and trail rides, and dog shows. Other proposed recreational activities included hiking, picnicking, sightseeing, historical interpretation, fishing, and canoeing (MdDNR 1984:2).

The Fair Hill racetrack, located south of the intersection of Route 273 and Route 213, was equipped with a one-mile turf track, a three-mile steeplechase course, bleachers, grandstands, and "other supporting structures." In 1976, a fire destroyed the parimutuel betting building, the National Cup grandstand, and a stable (Skinner personal communication 4/27/2004). MdDNR replaced these facilities (MdDNR general file n.d.; MdDNR parimutuel betting building drawing 1976). Racing events at the racetrack complex were scheduled between two and eight times a year. The Fair Hill Races, an annual event established by Mr. duPont in 1934, continued to be held. Race day was changed to Memorial Day and proceeds from the race were donated to charity. In recent years, the fund-raising event has been managed to benefit the Union Hospital of Cecil County; a small proportion of the profit was retained by the Fair Hill Improvement Fund. The track area also was used for the Annual Colonial Highland Gathering, commonly called the Scottish Games; the games offered athletic contests, field trials for border collies, and music and dance competitions. The fairgrounds east of the track were the site of the Cecil County Breeders Fair, an agricultural fair held since 1936, and the Cecil County Fair, held since 1953. Local and regional horse and animal shows were scheduled for April through October. Fox chases occurred at Fair Hill between October 1 and March 15 (MdDNR 1984:3-4).

The 1984 draft concept plan contained six planning and management recommendations for Fair Hill. Recommendations included low-intensity use and minimal development; retention of the equine theme; "private enterprise ventures" that matched the equestrian theme and existing activities, and that provided public recreation and education; additional land acquisition; updates and implementation of operational plans; and, more efficient management practices that could generate "much additional revenue" (MdDNR 1984:4-7). The recommendations to update operational plans and to manage more efficiently contained specific details. The document recommended that the master facilities plan be updated to include all facilities, in addition to those in the racetrack and fairground areas. One specific recommendation was the specific need of a detailed site plan for racetrack and fair grounds before new sewer and water systems were installed. Additional recommendations included adoption of the Soil Conservation Service's suggestions to reduce soil loss in erosion-plagued areas, implementation of a forest management plan to improve timber productivity and to provide additional revenue, and consideration of a program for preserving historic resources. Suggestions for more efficient management included upgrading rental fees, increasing the number of race days and the types of racing offered, and preparing a cooperative agreement between MdDNR and Fair Hill, Inc. Several suggestions were offered for removing the fairground maintenance burden from the state. They included holding the county responsible for repair and upkeep of

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area Continuation Sheet

Number 8_ Page 24

all fairground structures, and either charging a fee for use of the facility or donating a percentage of the profits to the state (MdDNR 1984:5-8).

The draft concept plan recommended property for acquisition and contained suggestions to manage agricultural, forest, water, wildlife, and cultural resources. Under general operating recommendations, the concept plan recommended designing a visitor center, hiring an interpretive specialist and a ranger, and maintaining the existing positions of manager, maintenance and operations chief, and three assistants. It also recommended forming a more detailed plan and design layout so that costs could be estimated (MdDNR 1984:34-47).

In 1983, MdDNR entered into a private enterprise venture with the Fair Hill Training Center, an equestrian training center. MdDNR leased 350 acres located on the western edge of the NRMA and north of MD Rte 273 for 100 years to the private group. The Fair Hill Training Center opened in summer 1983 with two barns, fourteen stalls, turnout paddocks, two training tracks (one dirt and one wood chip), and miles of hilly turf gallops in the country. The complex currently contains 398 stalls with more barns under construction. Fair Hill's location is conveniently situated to local racetracks, including Delaware and Pennsylvania, and within three hours of racetracks in New York, New Jersey, and West Virginia (*Mid-Atlantic Thoroughbred* 2003).

A wildlife management plan for Fair Hill NRMA was prepared in 1987 and revised in 1988. According to this plan, the goal was to maintain a positive cash flow from the area while providing for public recreation and maintaining habitat for a variety of game and non-game wildlife species. Fair Hill was divided into eight units. Five units were designated for hay production; habitat for Delmarva fox squirrel, doves, and non-game species; fox and deer chasing; and, dog training. The other three units were recommended for long-term lease to the private sector, and for habitats for bluebirds, barn owls, kestrels, and other non-game birds (Maryland Forest, Park, and Wildlife Service 1988:4, 6). It was reported that four or five pairs of fox squirrels were released at Fair Hill NRMA in 1980 (MdDNR general file n.d.). However, due to the prior land use management to support a dense population of foxes and the presence of the super fence that limited the movement of many wildlife species, some small mammals and ground-nesting birds that were natural food sources for foxes had low populations (MdDNR 1984:42).

The wildlife management plan also contained a recreation management plan. It listed hunting, field trials, fox chasing, horseback riding, and hiking as possible recreation offerings. According to the recreation plan, dove and deer hunting were recommended in certain areas during respective seasons, using bows and arrows, firearms, and muzzleloaders, but not high-powered rifles. Seasonal fox chasing using hounds and horses was recommended to continue. Horseback riding and hiking were to be allowed in the non-hunting areas. The use of off-road vehicles was not recommended at Fair Hill because of the danger of soil erosion (Maryland Forest, Park, and Wildlife Service 1988:9-10).

Mr. Dan Brower, Fair Hill NRMA manager between 1986 and 1991, fondly remembered the challenges of managing the property (Brower personal communication 7/24/2004). He was the second property manager, following Tom Meriwether, who retired in 1986. Mr. Brower outlined the objectives of his tenure as manager as follows: to take care of current property users, to open up the property to additional users, to

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area Continuation Sheet

Number 8_ Page 25

generate revenue and spur economic development, to maintain and renovate facilities, and to prepare a master plan. The challenges were to balance competing uses of the property and maintain and renovate buildings and facilities.

In 1987, Fair Hill NRMA was approached by the racing board of the Breeders' Cup Day; the Breeders' Cup Day was a \$10 million day that featured all types of horse racing. Within a year or two of the founding of the race, the organizers wanted to include a steeplechase and approached Fair Hill NRMA as a possible site. The State of Maryland was receptive and the staff at Fair Hill began a crash program to renovate facilities to accommodate the race. One of the major things needing attention was turf track. The turf required correct cushioning, since the Fair Hill racetrack had no irrigation. The turf was too compacted, and top quality horses did not run on ground the hardness of cement. The facilities at the racetrack were renovated and improved. The rails surrounding the track were improved, and Mr. duPont's Aintree grandstand was replaced. Work crews worked around the clock to finish the new stands. NBC sports broadcast the inaugural Breeders' Cup Day steeplechase live in simulcast with the Santa Anita races in California into 26 countries. The broadcast crew lived in fear of a six-second time lag and the challenge of shifting between sites on the west to east coast (Brower personal communication 7/24/2004). The race featured a purse of \$250,000, attracting nearly 20,000 spectators in the stands and many more viewers through television. Breeders' Cup Day race was held at Fair Hill in 1987, 1988, and 1991, before the event was canceled in 1994 (Winants 2000).

The Breeders' Cup Day race popularized Fair Hill NRMA as a national events venue. Mr. Brower remembered that, for three years following the Breeders' Cup Day race, the events never stopped. The coverage of the Breeders' Cup Day race attracted the Fair Hill 3-Day International equestrian event; the preliminary selection trials for the U.S. Olympic Equestrian team going to the Seoul, Korea games; and, cross-country events. On some days, two large events were held simultaneously on different parts of the property without intermingling between the two groups. Large group events occurred primarily on the weekends; there was little weekday activity in the NRMA. As large events were attracted to venue, Mr. Brower ensured that the needs of long-time regulars were met. Contracts for events were altered so that Fair Hill NRMA became the venue, but MdDNR staff did not organize or manage the actual events (Brower personal communication 7/24/2004).

The proceeds of the mulch hay supported NRMA activities during the early years of operation. In 1975, the fields produced corn and hay under long-term agricultural leases. During the early 1980s, MdDNR phased out long-term agricultural leases. MdDNR began to plant orchard grass for mulch hay. This was a high yield grass that choked out the noxious weeds and left lush fields after mowing. The change to planting orchard grass was made under manager Tom Meriwether. Mr. Brower changed the marketing pattern to market hay to mushroom growers during winter at higher prices rather than locking in lower prices during the summer, then storing the hay free of charge until delivered to the purchaser (Brower personal communication 7/24/2004).

A 1989 report summarized the existing uses and proposed future uses of Fair Hill NRMA. The report described the use of the NRMA since its purchase by the State of Maryland in 1975 as "a recreational area for sports with an equestrian orientation." During 1989, 35 special events were scheduled at Fair Hill

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area Continuation Sheet

Number 8_ Page 26

NRMA facilities, 25 of which were related to equestrian activities. Public attendance at the events was anticipated to reach 200,000 people, a figure that would strain the park's facilities. The report recommended that "substantial investments" to buildings, support facilities, and the road network were needed "if the complex is to achieve national stature as a location for high-quality equestrian events" (MdDNR 1989:2-3). The impetus behind the recommendations was to broaden the user base and to establish a broader role for the NRMA as part of the overall economic development plan of the State of Maryland (MdDNR 1989:6; Suydam personal communication 5/21/2004).

The remainder of the 1989 report summarized a previously written concept plan and a market analysis prepared by a consultant, Zuchelli, Hunter Associates, Inc. The concept plan made the following determinations: future private development should be high quality; future uses should support the horse theme; private enterprise should be encouraged if it supported this theme and provided public education; and, management of the park should be efficient and coordinated. Recommendations were listed in nine geographical units of the park. They included large-scale recommendations, such as improving the fairground and racetrack areas, developing a major equestrian facility, locating a new maintenance complex, establishing a new office complex area, stabilizing and interpreting historic structures, and developing trails (MdDNR 1989:5).

The market analysis presented several findings and further recommendations for improving the property's ability to generate revenue. According to the analysis, "The Department of Natural Resources wants to ensure that Fair Hill maintains its position as an equestrian center and becomes one of the world's best equestrian complexes." The market analysis prepared by Zuchelli, Hunter Associates found that Fair Hill's strengths included its size, location, and environment but determined that the NRMA did not live up to its potential because the equestrian facilities were not maintained at a level that qualified them for high-quality competitions (MdDNR 1989:6-7).

The analysis included cost estimates totaling \$18.6 million to improve the facilities at Fair Hill NRMA. In the racetrack area, the analysis recommended \$300,000 to install a track irrigation system (never installed) to keep the turf in racing form, and repairs to the tea barn, the detention barn, and track fencing (completed). During the period 1989-1990, the secretary's office was re-sided in vinyl and substantial improvements were made to toilet facilities. The jockey restrooms were rebuilt from the ground up to provide men's restrooms and waiting areas for both male and female jockeys (MdDNR drawing; Skinner personal communication 7/2/2004). For the fairgrounds, improvements estimated at \$1.8 million were recommended. They included paving existing roads, repairing racing stables (new stables were constructed 1990-1991), replacing the shower and restroom area (1991), and improving the concession building (1993) and bleachers (1996). The facilities shared by both the racetrack and fairgrounds were recommended to receive \$3.5 million in improvements, including a \$1.2 million sewage treatment facility, several roads, a maintenance complex, and underground electrical wiring. The analysis also suggested constructing several new equestrian facilities under the name "Maryland Equestrian Center." The first phase of this development allotted \$2 million for competition facilities consisting of a grand prix arena, a dressage ring, and a warm-up ring; \$1.9 million for equestrian support facilities consisting of 200 permanent stalls, parking space for 200 vans, and space for 100 recreational vehicles; and, \$3.5 million for a road system, a shower and restroom facility, parking, and a concession area. The second phase, estimated at \$5.2 million,

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area Continuation Sheet

Number 8_ Page 27

consisted of competition facilities, including an indoor show arena, an indoor warm-up facility, a second dressage ring, 100 permanent stalls, and a polo field (MdDNR 1989:7-10). The Maryland Equestrian Center project was not implemented.

As part of the overall economic development objectives, State of Maryland officials actively recruited the National Steeplechase Association (NSA) to locate its headquarters to Fair Hill NRMA. The NSA was founded in 1895 to keep records, to govern and promote steeplechasing races, to advance steeplechasing in the United States, and to license individuals and racing meets (NSA 2004). The former Fair Hill Clubhouse and NRMA office (MIHP # CE-75) became the headquarters of the NSA in 1989. The State of Maryland also recruited the Thoroughbred Racing Association (TRA) to locate its headquarters at Fair Hill NRMA. The TRA Administration Building was constructed in 1990.

Mr. Brower recalled the history of the establishment of the Fair Hill Nature Center. He was a member of one of the local Cecil County boards when a discussion about a state-mandated requirement to provide environmental education occurred. Mr. Brower volunteered the assistance of Fair Hill NRMA in meeting that requirement to whichever organization received the task. In fact, Cecil County created the Fair Hill Environmental Foundation to provide an environmental curriculum for the county schools (Brower personal communication 7/24/2004). In 1990, the Fair Hill Nature and Environmental Center began operations in the former Finley House (MIHP # CE-301), Mr. duPont's former house where the NRMA manager was living. Operated by the non-profit Fair Hill Environmental Foundation, Inc., this group sponsors many types of events, such as bird walks, festivals, and educational programs for school children and adults (MdDNR 1997; Fair Hill Nature Center 2004).

In 1991, the management of the NRMA was transferred to the State Forest and Park Service. During the 1990s, the NRMA began to be opened for day use by individuals and small groups, rather than being used primarily as a large-event venue. The reputation of Fair Hill NRMA at the time was as a venue used almost exclusively for equestrian-related activities. According to then Fair Hill Manager Ed Walls, when he arrived in 1991, some equestrian groups had such exclusive use of the property that they had not provided MdDNR with keys to some of their gates. During the 1990s, other users were encouraged to use the property, including hikers, anglers, hunters, bird-watchers, and mountain bikers (Settina 1998). The first scheduled trout season and the first scheduled deer hunt occurred at Fair Hill NRMA in 1994 (MdDNR ca. 1994). In 1996, MdDNR officials supported leasing land to the Fair Hill Archery Club for a 3-D archery range and a clubhouse (never implemented) (Crouse 1996:1; Walls 1996). The Chesapeake Beagle Club, now Rising Sun Beagle Club, began to lease an area to support their activities. During the late 1990s, in association with the Delaware Trail Spinners, trails for mountain bikers were opened (Gilmour 1999).

Officials continued to develop a use plan for Fair Hill. In March 1996, MdDNR envisioned a ten-step, year-long planning process that included input from an advisory committee and local residents to determine the NRMA's capabilities, to develop goals and objectives, to form a master plan with public input, and to seek final approval from the MdDNR secretary (Dunmyer 1996a:1-2). MdDNR began soliciting nominations of potential advisory committee members in May (Griffin 1996), and members were chosen in June (Dunmyer 1996b).

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area Continuation Sheet

Number 8_ Page 28

One of the options for the NRMA discussed during the period 1996-1997 was a proposed golf course. The Harlan C. Williams Co. proposed locating 12 holes of an 18-hole course at Fair Hill NRMA. The other six holes would be located east of Appleton Road on the real estate company's land, along with a conference center, hotel, and retirement housing complex (Williams 1996a:1, 3). The owner of the company, Harlan C. Williams, was a member of the advisory committee. The committee began receiving letters either praising or criticizing the proposal. The Maryland chapter of Trout Unlimited, based in Cockeysville, objected to the plan because runoff from the golf course might damage trout habitat along Big Elk Creek (Warnock 1996). Ron Karlson, a committee member, proposed a buffer one-quarter mile wide on each side of Big Elk Creek, on which no construction or "intrusive uses that would change the natural character of this habitat" would be allowed – thus precluding the construction of the golf course. Karlson believed that the golf course would "not blend into the natural landscape," and instead would "contribute to additional forest fragmentation, elevation of chemical runoff ... and reduction in the cooling effect the forest has on the creek" (Karlson 1996). Meanwhile, the Cecil County Economic Development Commission voted to support the project (Duff 1996), as did the Cecil County Chamber of Commerce (Williams, Harlan 1996b:1). Local residents in the neighborhood of Fair Hill NRMA expressed opposition to the golf course proposal and did not overwhelmingly favor intensive recreational development of the property. Most respondents favored use options that incorporated the natural areas, including installing maps and signs on the trail system, creating buffers around ecologically sensitive areas, and restoring riparian or stream-associated forests (Williams, John 1996:2). Two residents argued that Fair Hill's classification as a natural resource management area precluded most recreational development. They believed that appropriate management of Fair Hill should center around preserving ecologically sensitive areas, maintaining wildlife and its habitat, and providing minimal development, such as a visitor center (Williams and Williams 1996:1).

In February 1997, the advisory committee issued a two-page proposal, containing the following summary statement: "The committee supports the preservation of all natural resources. It strongly urges the Department to develop a sound management policy to maintain those resources, including limiting development, so that it does not reduce the extent nor diversity of habitat at Fair Hill." The proposal stated that new construction and commercial development should be limited to previously built areas, such as the fairgrounds. It also called for preserving most historic structures and archeological sites. Finally, the proposal contained brief suggestions for specific elements of the park, such as wildlife, grasslands, forests, and infrastructure (Fair Hill Advisory Committee 1997a).

The result of all planning efforts and citizen input was the Fair Hill NRMA Land Unit Plan produced in June 1997. The plan detailed Fair Hill's natural and cultural resources and existing uses, and the advisory committee's vision and goals. The vision statement read: "The Committee strongly supports the long-term conservation of the natural, cultural and recreational resources of value found at Fair Hill. It strongly urges the Department to develop a use and management policy to maintain those resources, including the extent and diversity of habitat at Fair Hill." The committee developed four goals for implementing the vision: protect valuable resources through a management plan that maintains biodiversity and the ecosystem; promote recreation that is compatible with existing uses and that protects resources; promote public awareness of Fair Hill; and, generate funds to support it. Several recommendations were developed to meet each goal. John R. Griffin, MdDNR Secretary, approved the plan in June (MdDNR 1997).

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area Continuation Sheet

Number 8_ Page 29

During the same period, MdDNR and several other government agencies in Maryland and Pennsylvania began meeting to discuss ways to provide long-term protection for the larger Big Elk Creek watershed (Pingel 1996:1). The group continued to meet throughout at least 1997. One result of these efforts was a demonstration project to plant 3,550 tree seedlings along Gramies Run, in the southwest section of Fair Hill that occurred in spring 1997. It was estimated to cost \$2,200, financed by a \$1,000 grant from Chesapeake Bay Trust, \$1,000 from the Cecil County Forestry Board, and \$200 from Trout Unlimited ("Fair Hill Riparian Buffer Demonstration Project" 1997). Additional riparian buffers were planted along the Big Elk Creek near the Fair Hill Nature Center.

In 2000, organizers of a proposal to host the 2012 Summer Olympics in the Baltimore-Washington area considered including Fair Hill NRMA in their proposal package. In addition, efforts were made to attract the United States Equestrian Team to relocate to Fair Hill from its home in New Jersey (Dunmyer 2001). In conjunction with both proposals, MdDNR officials discussed options to improve the equestrian facilities and to extend the public water system from Elkton to the park along Route 213. According to a worksheet prepared for an April 2001 meeting to discuss these options, proposed facility improvements would cost more than \$9.1 million. Extending the public water supply would cost nearly \$2.3 million (MdDNR 2001). The Baltimore-Washington corridor was not selected by the Olympic selection committee, and the water system was not upgraded due to project costs.

As of 2003, Fair Hill NRMA supports a wide variety of user groups, while still retaining its equestrian-related activities. The recreation facilities are centered at the racecourse, fairgrounds, and the Fair Hill riding stable that occupies Mr. duPont's former hunter barn. Annual events include the Fair Hill races, the Scottish Games, and the Cecil County Fair. Short-term equestrian events are also held in areas near Big Elk Chapel. The Fair Hill Training Center operates as its own entity on 350 acres north of MD Rte 273. The former Hathaway property remains the operational and maintenance center for the NRMA; the NRMA office and shops are located there. The Big Elk Covered Bridge, known as the Foxcatcher Farm Covered Bridge (MIHP CE-238) and the Fair Hill Nature Center (MIHP # CE-301) are the center for environmental education, trout fishing, hiking trails, and bird watching. The former bullpens are rented as individual horse stalls with attached paddocks. The remainder of the land is divided into open fields and wooded areas. Mr. duPont's former crop fields and pastures (approximately 60 percent of NRMA land) produce hay during the summer. Until recently, the hay contracts brought in substantial revenue to support operations at Fair Hill NRMA; the hay produced at Fair Hill was used for mulch and sold to mushroom growers. The hay market collapsed during the early twenty-first century, and it is currently cheaper to import hay from Canada (Suydam personal communication 10/30/2003). The wooded areas that once were individual and dispersed woodlots to support individual farmsteads have matured to form wooded corridors. Forested areas have increased along the Big Elk Creek valley and along its tributaries, as well as in areas where former farmsteads, now ruined, were located. Other activities available in the NRMA include trout fishing in the creek, an 80-mile multi-use trail system, hunting by permit, the Fair Hill Nature and Environmental Center, and two youth group camping areas (MdDNR 2003). In addition, Fair Hill NRMA is often the subject of scientific and wildlife management studies conducted by staff and students from the nearby University of Delaware.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area Continuation Sheet

Number 8_ Page 30

EVALUATION

The purpose of this Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) form is to evaluate Fair Hill NRMA as a potential historic district and to assess each MdDNR-owned built resource constructed prior to 1960 applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]) and the criteria for the Maryland Register of Historic Properties (Maryland Annotated Code 83B, Title 5). Under this task, the NRMA was evaluated as a cultural landscape applying the Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes (McClelland and Keller 1999) and guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes (Birnbaum 1996). Elements examined as part of this analysis included spatial patterns and land use, topography, water features, circulation networks, cultural traditions, buildings and structures, clusters, and archeological sites. In addition, buildings and structures constructed prior to 1960 were evaluated as individual properties applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation and the criteria for the Maryland Register of Historic Properties. No archeological sites or ruins were evaluated applying the National Register criteria as part of this investigation.

The initial 5,404 acres to form the NRMA were purchased from Fairhill, Inc., the estate of Mr. William H. duPont, Jr. An additional 146 acres were purchased from Passyunk, Inc., a land holding company owned by Mr. duPont that was assembling land for a proposed dam (MdDNR acquisition list 2002). Minor adjustments to the property boundary occurred during the 1970s, but these generally added open space to the NRMA. Two transactions involved built resources. MdDNR sold the Fair Hill Inn (MIHP # CE-74) into private ownership and acquired Grammy's Run (former Strahorn property) (MIHP # CE-1097), which subsequently entered the MdDNR curatorship program.

Fair Hill NRMA was purchased using Program Open Space funds. Program Open Space was established in 1969 to provide long-term funding to acquire public lands for conservation and recreation. One result of this program was to broaden the classifications of public lands beyond the terms "game refuge," "state park," and "state forest" to include natural resources management areas and natural environment areas, new property classifications introduced by MdDNR during the 1970s. The purpose of these areas was to enhance the natural resources existing on a property while providing recreational opportunities. Fair Hill was designated an NRMA to recognize that successful management of the property required balancing natural resources, recreational uses, and an active events venue. As of 2002, the MdDNR maintains 16 properties comprising over 22,100 acres classified as NRMAs, as compared with 91,920 acres in 48 state parks, 135,656 acres in 12 state forests, and 100,626 acres in 41 wildlife management areas. In general, NRMAs will not be intensively developed for recreation or other uses; however, Fair Hill NRMA entered the MdDNR inventory as an active events venue. Fair Hill NRMA is the largest NRMA in the MdDNR property inventory (MdDNR 2002).

The landscape at Fair Hill NRMA reflects two themes: agriculture and recreation. The agricultural history of the area is illustrated by elements from two distinct time periods: individual family farms from the early nineteenth century through ca. 1935 (pre Mr. duPont ownership) and the agricultural activities of Mr. duPont from ca. 1945 through 1965 when the property was organized to function as a beef cattle farm. The landscape also reflects recreational elements from two distinct time periods: the ownership of Mr. duPont and his heirs from ca. 1926 through 1975 that focused on horse racing and fox chasing and the

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area Continuation Sheet

Number 8_ Page 31

implementation of management policies by MdDNR post-1975. The built resources and the landscape in the NRMA contain elements to illustrate each of these themes and time periods. However, the property does not appear to meet the definition of a district defined as a "significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development" or overall integrity sufficient to convey its association with any one of these four themes (U.S. Department of the Interior 1991).

In general, the formation of parks in Maryland has been the result of MdDNR acquiring and assembling individual parcels to form a land unit, then selecting the appropriate management strategy for the unit, and implementing management objectives appropriate to the property. In the case of Fair Hill, Mr. duPont acquired and assembled the property between ca. 1925 and 1965. Prior to Mr. duPont's ownership, the rural character of this section of Cecil County was characterized by individual, agriculturally-diverse, family farms, each with a complement of farm buildings. A typical farmstead contained a main house, a bank barn, and a variety of smaller agricultural outbuildings. The farmsteads were surrounded by agricultural fields and dispersed woodlots. Water-powered mills were located along Big Elk Creek and Grammys Run. The farmsteads and mills were linked by lanes and unpaved country roads to major county roads, such as MD Rtes 273 and 213.

Elements of this historic agricultural pattern on the landscape were erased under Mr. duPont's ownership, particularly after World War II, when the property was consolidated for cattle raising operations. Boundary lines delineating individual farms were removed to open up the area. Individual agricultural fields were combined to form larger crop fields and pastures to support the cattle operations. Mr. duPont closed off the former country roads that traversed the property and incorporated sections of them into an internal road and equestrian trail system. Some farmsteads and mills, especially those with limited access, were allowed to deteriorate and fall into ruin. This resulted in large sections of the property that currently are devoid of buildings and structures. Approximately 33 buildings and structures represent the pre-duPont-era land use prior to ca. 1930. These resources are widely dispersed on the property and do not form a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of built resources to qualify as a district for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. In most cases, the former farmsteads located in the interior of the property are ruins. Residential buildings that have survived generally are located along the main roads along the periphery of the property; few residences survive with agricultural complexes intact. Thus, the landscape contained within the current boundaries of Fair Hill NRMA retains no overall integrity to illustrate the agricultural history of this section of Cecil County prior to Mr. duPont's ownership.

Mr. duPont assembled the property to indulge his passions for horse racing, fox chasing, and animal husbandry. Fair Hill NRMA retains some elements of these pursuits. Under Mr. duPont's management, the Fair Hill property offered open space for fox chasing, a racetrack to support racing meets, a fairground area, and a complex of buildings to support beef cattle-raising operations. Cattle raising was a compatible use of the land that allowed large open fields for pastures and crops, while retaining dispersed wooded areas. This use preserved open space for fox chasing. The Fair Hill estate was not used to support Mr. duPont's Thoroughbred horse breeding program, racing stables, or Thoroughbred training program and is not organized around a great estate house. Seventy-three built resources survive from the period of Mr.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area Continuation Sheet

Number 8_ Page 32

duPont's ownership from ca. 1930 through 1965, although the buildings constructed between 1961 and 1965 were not surveyed or evaluated in this survey.

Under the theme of agriculture, Mr. duPont established a large-scale beef cattle-raising operation on the property. Following World War II, Mr. duPont began to raise Santa Gertrudis cattle on the property and eventually had a herd numbering 1,200 head. Cattle raising operations carried on until Mr. duPont's death in 1965, then continued under a lease agreement for an additional five years ending in 1970. Large-scale cattle raising was an anomaly in the history of agriculture in Cecil County applying National Register Criterion A and was not an event that made a significant contribution to county agricultural history. The built resources associated with this operation, though dispersed, are accessed from along Tawes Drive near the center of the property north of MD Rte 273. These resources include operation and maintenance buildings near the NRMA office, the feedmill near the Foxcatcher Covered Bridge, two-stall bullpens and paddocks on the former Beers and Peterson properties, and the water supply structures. Buildings associated with the cattle operation that have been removed near the feedmill include five cowpens and a corral. The buildings and structures constructed for the cattle raising operations generally are utilitarian and possess minimal architectural design or construction significance for National Register eligibility applying Criterion C. In some cases, the individual buildings have been renovated to new purposes, so that integrity of individual buildings has been compromised.

The theme of recreation from ca. 1926 through ca. 1975 under the ownership of Mr. duPont and his heirs is illustrated by the use of the property for equestrian activities. Horse racing facilities were concentrated on the western part of the property. Mr. duPont laid out the turf oval flat racing course and steeplechase courses in 1927 and built the support structures to host race days and local meets, which started in 1934. The fairgrounds were located east of the racetrack. The hound kennel and hunter barn were located in an area south of the racetrack. However, the imprint of fox chasing on the landscape is ephemeral, requiring open space and a quarry. Pursuit of the quarry was enhanced by the construction of horse bridges and tunnels that allowed the transfer of cattle, horses, hounds, and wildlife between sections of the estate without crossing public roadways. Horse bridges also were constructed at strategic points over Big Elk Creek. These widely-dispersed elements do not constitute a district.

The classification of Fair Hill as an NRMA (since 1975) is too recent to evaluate the NRMA entity as a district. However, the management policies that have been implemented since MdDNR acquired the Fair Hill estate have altered the property. The primary alterations carried out at Fair Hill NRMA have been to renovate existing buildings and facilities, particularly in the racetrack and fairground areas. Other changes to the former duPont estate include formalizing internal road systems and trails and the construction of new amenities to support long-term users and to attract new users. The lease of 350 acres to the Fair Hill Training Center and the construction of equestrian training facilities beginning in 1983 have greatly altered the portion of the landscape north of the racetrack. Another area developed to attract new users is the mountain bike trails.

The primary collection of built resources that supported Mr. duPont's passion for equestrian pursuits were located near the race courses, which he laid out in 1934. These resources are associated with the theme of recreation, particularly horse racing in Maryland, under Criterion A. These elements are associated with

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area Continuation Sheet

Number 8_ Page 33

Mr. William H. duPont, Jr., who was credited with the design of flat racing and steeplechasing courses under National Register Criterion B. The flat racing oval and the steeplechase course were laid out by him and best represent Mr. duPont's ownership of the property. The location and setting of the courses are much as he designed them. The railings and types of jumps have been modernized to accommodate current racing standards. The buildings that support public events also have been altered over time. The 1934 grandstands were replaced in 1987, the jockey rooms were constructed in 1988-1989, the support buildings were renovated with modern materials, and new buildings were constructed to accommodate events. The original stable, now a storage building, the secretary's office, the detention barn, and the tea barn were renovated during the late 1980s as part of an upgrade to the racetrack facilities. These renovations applied modern materials to the building exteriors that compromised the integrity of exterior materials, design, and workmanship to individual buildings and to the district as a whole.

Fair Hill NRMA primarily is open space. Although the property retains elements from all the periods of use, it is not a cohesive entity and does not appear to meet the definitions of historic designed landscape or historic vernacular landscape. The property is not significant for its association with important events and has not been identified as an ethnographic landscape (Birnbaurm 1996). It does not appear to qualify as a district for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Individual Resources Associated with Fair Hill

The following resources have been determined eligible by the MHT-Beers farm complex (MIHP # CE-300) and the Big Elk Creek Covered Bridge (Foxcatcher Farm Covered Bridge) (MIHP # CE-238). The Maryland Historical Trust holds an easement on the Center School (MIHP # CE- 758).

The Rental House at 68 Big Elk Chapel Road is a second farmstead complex that contains a house, barn, and carriage shed. These three buildings date from ca. 1850 and possess sufficient integrity to embody the distinctive characteristics of their types, periods, and methods of construction from the mid-nineteenth century under National Register Criterion C. The twentieth-century chicken coop is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Fair Hill NRMA possesses a large collection of barns that illustrate the evolution of barn construction and technology from the early nineteenth century through the early twentieth century. The three oldest barns are the Beers Barn (MIHP # CE-310) dated 1826, the Finley Barn (CE-301A) dated ca. 1830, and the Old Stone Stables (MIHP # CE-366) dated mid-nineteenth century. These barns, as well as the former Peterson barn (MIHP # CE-362), the Moore barn, and the Hathaway Barn and Pen, illustrate the evolution of the barn type during the late-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The ca. 1880 McFarland barn is a barely standing ruin and does not possess sufficient integrity of materials, design, or workmanship to convey its period of construction under National Register Criterion C.

The following isolated mid-twentieth century farm outbuildings do not have individual significance: Bunting silo (MIHP # 717), Cockerham silo (MIHP # 771), and McCloskey corncrib. These farm outbuildings are dispersed remnants of former individual farms. The isolated outbuildings have lost their

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area Continuation Sheet

Number 8_ Page 34

context and are not significant examples of their types, periods, or methods of construction under National Register Criterion C.

Individual residences on the property that possess integrity and significance under National Register Criterion C include the Skinner Rental House (former Smith House) (MIHP CE-1513), constructed ca. 1850, former Moore House (MIHP # CE-1003), constructed ca. 1870, and the Osborne House (MIHP # CE-634, MIHP # CE-1516). These dwellings retain sufficient integrity to illustrate their periods of construction applying National Register Criterion C.

Mr. duPont's house (MIHP # CE-301), which he constructed on the site of the former Finley farmhouse, is a modest version of the Colonial Revival style. This house served as Mr. duPont's "hunting box," a weekend retreat for informal living. The house exemplifies the simplified version of the Colonial Revival style as it evolved during the late 1930s and early 1940s. The house possesses sufficient significance and integrity for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C.

The Fair Hill Races Clubhouse (MIHP # CE-75) is a two-story stone building constructed ca. 1845. Later wood-frame additions have compromised the integrity of design, materials, and workmanship of the original section of the house. In 2004, the State Highway Administration submitted a MHT DOE recommending that CE-75 was not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places; MHT concurred with that finding.

The Small Stone House (MIHP CE-366) is a two-story, mid-nineteenth century house that has been engulfed by two ca. 1965 additions. Although the stone walls of the original house are intact, the two additions have compromised the integrity of design of the original structure. From the exterior, the building no longer reads as a mid-nineteenth century residence.

The two rental houses at 448 Gallaher Road and 470 Gallaher Road no longer possess sufficient integrity of exterior materials, design, or workmanship to illustrate their type, period, or method of construction under National Register Criterion C.

Individual Resources Not Associated with Fair Hill

The four Mason-Dixon mile markers (MIHP # CE-1011-CE-1014) have no particular association with the history of Fair Hill NRMA. MIHP forms prepared for the markers indicate that the markers were part of a thematic National Register nomination that included all 111 markers. Discussions with the MHT National Register Program and computer queries of the National Register database of listed properties on the National Register website did not reveal that the markers were ever listed on the National Register of Historic Places by Maryland or Pennsylvania.

MdDNR acquired Grammy's Run (former Strahorn property) (MIHP # CE-1097) in 1981. The property contains a ca. 1880 house with a bank barn and a shed, milkhouse, and corncrib, all constructed ca. 1940. The house and barn embody the distinctive characteristics of their type, period, and methods of construction under National Register Criterion C. The ca. 1940 milkhouse and corncrib have been

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area
Continuation Sheet

Number 8_ Page 35

rehabilitated so that they no longer possess integrity of design, materials and workmanship. The pole shed, constructed ca. 1940, is an insignificant building with minimal design distinction.

The property purchased from Passyunk, Inc., was not part of the duPont estate at Fair Hill. This property spans a section of Big Elk Creek and a tributary just north of the manufacturing village of Elk Mills. This section of the NRMA has no public access and no MdDNR-built resources. The only buildings on the property are the former Passyunk/Woodall house (MIHP # CE-1515), constructed ca. 1900, and a post-1960 storage building. This house does not appear to be individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places for its architecture under Criterion C. The house has minimal architectural interest as an individual house since it is covered with modern materials that compromise the integrity of its original design, materials, and workmanship. As an individual building, the house has no known significance under Criterion A for an association with historical events or under Criterion B for association with significant persons. However, the Passyunk/Woodall house has not been evaluated in the context of the as yet unidentified and unevaluated village of Elk Mills. It was not the purpose of this project to survey or evaluate Elk Mills. As of 2004, MdDNR was seeking to sell the house into private ownership.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. CE-1434

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 5,622

Acreage of historical setting 5,622

Quadrangle name Newark West

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundaries of the survey area comprise all property owned by Maryland Department of Natural Resources within the legal boundaries of Fair Hill NRMA as of April 2004.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Katherine Grandine, Dan Grose, Kathy Child, Chris Heidenrich

organization R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.

date 6/30/04

street and number 241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100

telephone 301-694-0428

city or town Frederick

state MD zip code 21701

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville MD 21032
410-514-7600



Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

Name Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area

Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 1

Acrelius, Israel

☐ 1756 ☐ A History of New Sweden; or, The Settlements on the River Delaware. Translated from the Swedish by William M. Reynolds, 1874. Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

Bastian, Tyler

☐ 1970 ☐ Archeological survey data on file at Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville.

Bellevue State Park

n.d. ☐ The History of Bellevue Hall. Leaflet on file at Bellevue Facilities at Bellevue State Park, Wilmington, Delaware.

Blumgart, Pamela J., with contributions by Mark Walston, Paul Baker Touart, and others

1996 ☐ At the Head of the Bay: A Cultural and Architectural History of Cecil County, Maryland. Cecil Historical Trust, Elkton, and Maryland Historical Trust Press, Crownsville.

Birnbaum, Charles A.

☐ 1996 ☐ Preservation Brief 36: Protecting Cultural Landscapes. National Park Service, Washington, D.C.

Birnbaum, Charles A., with Christine Capella Peters

1996 ☐ The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Cultural Resource Stewardship and Partnerships, Washington, D.C.

Boyd, C. Clifford, Jr.

☐ 1989 ☐ Paleoindian Paleoecology and Subsistence in Virginia. In Paleoindian Research in Virginia: A Synthesis, edited by J. Mark Wittkowski and Theodore R. Reinhart, pp. 139-156. Special Publication No. 19. Archeological Society of Virginia, Richmond.

Brower, Dan

2004 ☐ Fair Hill NRMA Manager 1986-1991. Personal communication, 7/24/2004.

Brugger, Robert

☐ 1988 ☐ Maryland: A Middle Temperament. Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, Maryland.

Caldwell, Joseph

☐ 1958 ☐ Trend and Tradition in the Prehistory of the Eastern United States. American Anthropological Association Memoir No. 88.

Campbell, Bob

1998 ☐ Memorandum to Larry L. Truslow Jr., Cecil County Commissioner. Fair Hill Natural Resource Management Area file, Public Lands – Resource Planning, Central Region, Maryland Department of Natural Resources.

Carbone, Victor A.

☐ 1976 ☐ Environment and Prehistory in the Shenandoah Valley. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, The Catholic University of America. University Microfilms, Ann Arbor.

☐ 1982 ☐ Environment and Society in Archaic and Woodland Times. In Practicing Environmental Archaeology: Methods and

Interpretations, edited by R.W. Moeller, pp. 39-52. American Indian Archaeological Institute Occasional Paper Number 3.

Cattle Today

2004 □ Santa Gertrudis at www.cattle-today.com. Viewed 5/3/2004.

Chaplin, Harry

□ 2004 □ Long-term tenant of 68 Big Elk Chapel Road. Personal communication 5/19/2004.

Chapman, Jefferson

□ 1985 □ Archaeology and the Archaic Period in the Southern Ridge-and-Valley Province. In *Structure and Process in Southeastern Archaeology*, edited by Roy S. Dickens, Jr., and H. Trawick Ward, pp. 137-153. The University of Alabama Press, University.

Clark, Wayne E.

□ 1980 □ The origins of the Piscataway and Related Indian Cultures. *Maryland Historical Magazine* 75 (1):8-22.

Coe, Joffre L.

□ 1964 □ The Formative cultures of the Carolina Piedmont. *Transactions of the American Philosophical Society*, Volume 54, Part 5.

Cook, Thomas G.

□ 1976 □ Broadpoint: culture, phase, tradition, or knife? *Journal of Anthropological Research* 32:337-357.

County Directories of Maryland, Inc.

□ 1956 □ Cecil County: A Reference Book of History, Business and General Information. County Directories of Maryland, Inc., Baltimore.

Crouse, Charles

1996 □ Letter to Major John Norbeck, dated 1 April. Fair Hill Natural Resource Management Area file, Public Lands – Resource Planning, Central Region, Maryland Department of Natural Resources.

Custer, Jay F.

□ 1980 □ Human Response to Holocene Climatic Episodes in the Northern Middle Atlantic. Paper presented at the 79th Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association, Washington, D.C.

□ 1983 □ A Management Plan for the Archaeological Resources of the Upper Delmarva Region of Maryland. Maryland Historical Trust Manuscript Series No. 31.

□ 1984 □ Delaware Prehistoric Archaeology. University of Delaware Press, Newark.

□ 1985 □ Prehistoric archaeological resources of Pennsylvania's Piedmont and Coastal Plain. In *A Comprehensive State Plan for the Conservation of Archaeological Resources*. Volume II, edited by Paul A. Raber, pp. 25-41. Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Harrisburg.

1986 □ Archeological Survey in the Piedmont Uplands, Northeastern Maryland. Maryland Historical Trust, Document I CE 29.

□ 1989a □ A New Look at the Petroglyphs of the Lower Susquehanna Valley. *Archaeology of Eastern North America* 17:79-88.

□ 1989b □ Prehistoric Cultures of the Delmarva Peninsula. University of Delaware Press, Newark.

□ 1996 □ Prehistoric Cultures of Eastern Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Anthropological Series No. 7. 1996

Custer, Jay F., and Keith R. Doms

□ 1983 □ A Re-analysis of Prehistoric Artifacts from the Wilke-Thompson Collection, Kent County, Maryland. Maryland Historical Trust Manuscript Series No. 30.

Custer, Jay F., and Daniel R. Griffith

□ 1986 □ Late Woodland cultures of the Middle and Lower Delmarva Peninsula. In *Late Woodland Cultures of the Middle Atlantic Region*, edited by Jay F. Custer, pp. 29-57. University of Delaware Press, Newark.

Davidson, Thomas E.

□ 1981 □ A Cultural Resource Management Plan for the Lower Delmarva Region of Maryland. Maryland Historical Trust Monograph Series No. 2. Prepared by Maryland Historical Trust and Salisbury State College.

Delaware Park

□2004□History. Available at www.delpark.com. Viewed 6/7/2004.

Delcourt, Paul A., and Hazel R. Delcourt

□1981□Vegetation maps for eastern North America: 40,000 B.P. to the present. In *Geobotany II*, edited by R.C. Romans, pp. 123-165. Plenum, New York.

Dunn, Robert A.

□1984□Form and Function of the Perkiomen Broadpoint. *Pennsylvania Archaeologist* 54 (3-4):11-18.

Duff, Sidney

1996□Letter to Board of County Commissioners, Cecil County, dated 8 October. Fair Hill Natural Resource Management Area file, Public Lands – Resource Planning, Central Region, Maryland Department of Natural Resources.

Dunmyer, James W.

1996a□Letter to Hon. William H. Amoss, dated 12 March. Fair Hill Natural Resource Management Area file, Public Lands – Resource Planning, Central Region, Maryland Department of Natural Resources.

1996b□Letter to Alfred Wein, director Cecil County Department of Planning, dated 13 June. Fair Hill Natural Resource Management Area file, Public Lands – Resource Planning, Central Region, Maryland Department of Natural Resources.

2001□Printout of e-mail to several recipients, dated 26 February. Fair Hill Natural Resource Management Area file, Public Lands – Resource Planning, Central Region, Maryland Department of Natural Resources.

Egloff, Keith T. and Stephen R. Potter

□1982□Indian Ceramics from Coastal Plain Virginia. *Archaeology of Eastern North America* 10:95-117.

Eisenberg, L.

□1978□Paleo-Indian Settlement Pattern in the Hudson and Delaware River Drainages. *Occasional Publications in Northeastern Anthropology* No. 4, Franklin Pierce College, Rindge, N.H.

Enoch Pratt Free Library

□Var.□“Fair Hill” Vertical file, Maryland Room, Baltimore, MD.

Ervin, Richard

□1993□Archeological Survey Within the Principio Iron Furnace National Register Historical Site. Report prepared for Maryland State Highway Administration, Baltimore, Maryland.

Fair Hill Advisory Committee

1997a□Proposal Regarding Preservation and Management of Resources (Natural and Historic). Fair Hill Natural Resource Management Area file, Public Lands – Resource Planning, Central Region, Maryland Department of Natural Resources.

1997b□Committee recommendations, containing 3 March date faxed to John Wilson. Fair Hill Natural Resource Management Area file, Public Lands – Resource Planning, Central Region, Maryland Department of Natural Resources.

Fair Hill NRMA

1952□Map of Fair Hill property. Fair Hill NRMA office, 300 Tawes Drive, Fair Hill, Maryland.

Fair Hill Nature Center

2004.□“Fair Hill History.” Leaflet distributed through nature center on at www.fairhillnature.org/history.html. Viewed 5/18/2004.

n.d.□Fair Hill map. Schematic map depicting the fox chasing areas on sale.

“Fair Hill Riparian Buffer Demonstration Project”

1997□Fair Hill Natural Resource Management Area file, Public Lands – Resource Planning, Central Region, Maryland Department of Natural Resources.

Fausz, Frederick J.

□1983□Profits, Pelts, and Power: English in the Early Chesapeake, 1620-1652. *The Maryland Historian* 14:14-30.

Frisch, Rose E.

- 1975□Demographic implications of the biological determinants of female fertility. *Social Biology* 22: 17-22.
- 1978□Population, food intake, and fertility. *Science* 199: 22-30.

Funk, Robert F., George R. Walters, William F. Ehlers, Jr., John E. Guilday, and G. Gordon Connaly

- 1969□The archaeology of Duchess Quarry Cave, Orange County, New York. *Pennsylvania Archaeologist* 39 (1-4): 7-22.

Gardner, William M.

- 1979□Paleoindian Settlement Patterns and Site Distribution in the Middle Atlantic (Preliminary Version). Unpublished manuscript.
- 1980□The Archaic. Paper presented at the 10th Middle Atlantic Conference, Dover, Delaware.
- 1982□Early and Middle Woodland in the Middle Atlantic: An Overview. In *Practicing Environmental Archaeology: Methods and Interpretations*, edited by Roger W. Moeller, pp. 53-86. American Indian Archaeological Institute Occasional Paper Number 3.
- 1983□Get Me to the Quarry on Time: The Flint Run Paleoindian Model Revisited (Again). Paper presented at the 48th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
- 1987□Comparison of Ridge and Valley, Blue Ridge, Piedmont, and Coastal Plain Archaic Period Site Distribution: An Idealized Transect (Preliminary Model). *Journal of Middle Atlantic Archaeology* 3: 49-80.
- 1989□An Examination of Cultural Change in the Late Pleistocene and Early Holocene (circa 9200 to 6800 B.C.). In *Paleoindian Research in Virginia: A Synthesis*, edited by J. Mark Wittkofski and Theodore R. Reinhart, pp. 5-51. Special Publication No. 19. Archeological Society of Virginia, Richmond.

Gilmour, Margaret

- 1999□"Shift." Article appeared in *The Hunt*. Viewed 5/4/2004 at www.trailspinners.com.

Gramly, R.M.

- 1990□Guide to the Palaeo-Indian Artifacts of North America. Persimmon Press, Buffalo.

Griffin, James B.

- 1977 □A Commentary on Early Man Studies in the Northeast. *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences* 288:3-15.

Griffin, John R.

- 1996□Letter to Hon. Oakley A. Sumpter Jr., dated 7 May. Fair Hill Natural Resource Management Area file, Public Lands – Resource Planning, Central Region, Maryland Department of Natural Resources.

Hall, Mrs. Joseph

- 2004□Renter of 470 Gallaher Road since 1963. Personal communication 5/19/2004.

Hay, Conrad A., James W. Hatch, and J. Sutton

- 1997□A Management Plan for Clemson Island Archeological Resources in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission Bureau of Historic Preservation, Harrisburg.

Herrman, Augustine

- 1673□Virginia and Maryland. Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress, Washington.

Hervey, John

- 1937□Racing in America 1922-1936. Written for The Jockey Club, privately printed by same, New York.

Hnedak, John D.

- 1979□DNR/MHT Survey: Fairhill Natural Resources Management Area. On file at MdDNR, Annapolis, Maryland and at MHT, Crownsville, MD.

Jennings, Francis P.

- 1978□Susquehannock. In *Handbook of North American Indians*. Volume 15. Northeast, edited by Bruce Trigger, pp. 362-367. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Johnson, Michael F.

□1986□The Prehistory of Fairfax County: An Overview. Ms. on file. Heritage Resources Branch, Office of Comprehensive Planning, Fairfax, Virginia.

Karlson, Ron

1996□"Preliminary Draft, Buffer Zone Proposal," dated 29 September. Fair Hill Natural Resource Management Area file, Public Lands – Resource Planning, Central Region, Maryland Department of Natural Resources.

Kauffman, Barbara, and Joseph Dent

□1982□Preliminary floral and faunal recovery and analysis at the Shawnee-Minisink Site (36 MR 43). In Practicing Environmental Archaeology: Methods and Interpretations, edited by Roger W. Moeller, pp. 7-11. American Indian Archaeological Institute, Washington, CT.

Kavanagh, Maureen

□1982□Archeological Resources of the Monocacy River Region, Frederick and Carroll Counties, Maryland. Submitted to the Maryland Historical Trust, Frederick County Planning Commission, Carroll County Planning and Zoning Commission.

Kent, Barry

□1984□Susquehanna's Indians. Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission Anthropological Series No. 6, Harrisburg.

Kersey, Christopher

1998□"Fair Hill parking not fair, neighbors say," Cecil Whig, 19 January. Fair Hill Natural Resource Management Area file, Public Lands – Resource Planning, Central Region, Maryland Department of Natural Resources.

Klinger, Denise

□2004□Naturalist at Bellevue State Park, Wilmington, Delaware. Personal communication, 6/5/2004.

Kraft, Herbert C.

□1974□Indian prehistory of New Jersey. In A Delaware Indian Symposium, edited by Herbert C. Kraft, pp. 1-55. Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Harrisburg.

Kraft, J. C.

□1971□A Guide to the Geology of Delaware's Coastal Environments. College of Marine Studies at the University of Delaware, Newark.

Lake, Griffing, and Stevenson

□1877□Illustrated Atlas of Cecil County, Maryland. Lake, Griffing, and Stevenson, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Ledington, Shawn

□1997□"Workshop held on future of Fair Hill," Cecil Whig, 27 January, A-3.

Luckenbach, Alvin H., Esther Doyle Read, and Donna M. Ware

□1991□The Broadneck Site: a First Glimpse of the Mid-Seventeenth Century in Anne Arundel County. Paper presented at the Second Conference on Anne Arundel Archaeology, Annapolis.

Martenet, Simon J.

□1858□Map of Cecil County, Maryland. S. J. Martenet, Baltimore.

Maryland Department of the Environment

2004□Big Elk Chapel Landfill, Andora, Maryland. Available at www.mde.state.md.us/assets/document/brownfields/Big_Elk. Viewed 6/14/2004.

Maryland Department of Natural Resources

□n.d.□Drawings on file at Tawes Building, Annapolis.

1984□Fair Hill N.R.M.A. Draft Concept Plan. Fair Hill Natural Resource Management Area file, Public Lands – Resource Planning, Central Region, Maryland Department of Natural Resources.

1989□Department of Natural Resources, Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area, Executive Summary Report. Fair Hill Natural Resource Management Area file, Public Lands – Resource Planning, Central Region, Maryland Department of Natural Resources.

ca. 1994 □ Summary Report of Land Unit. 5 pages. Fair Hill Natural Resource Management Area file, Public Lands – Resource Planning, Central Region, Maryland Department of Natural Resources.

1997 □ “Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area, Land Unit Plan.” Fair Hill Natural Resource Management Area file, Public Lands – Resource Planning, Central Region, Maryland Department of Natural Resources.

2001 □ “Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area, Outdoor Caucus Meeting, Preliminary Cost Estimate Work Sheet.” Fair Hill Natural Resource Management Area file, Public Lands – Resource Planning, Central Region, Maryland Department of Natural Resources.

2003 □ Fair Hill NRMA. Updated 22 April, accessed 15 October at www.dnr.state.md.us/publiclands/central/fairhill.html.

n.d. □ Fair Hill Natural Resource Management Area file, Public Lands - Resource Planning, Central Region, Maryland Department of Natural Resources. General file.

2002 □ Acquisition Listing, Map and Deed Reference: Fair Hill NRMA.

□ 2002 □ Detailed Maintenance Inventory of Fair Hill NRMA.

□ 2002 □ Public Lands 2002 Acreage Report. Resource Planning Division. Annapolis.

Maryland Forest, Park, and Wildlife Service

1988 □ Wildlife Management Plan for Fair Hill Natural Resource Management Area. Fair Hill Natural Resource Management Area file, Public Lands – Resource Planning, Central Region, Maryland Department of Natural Resources.

Maryland Horse

1936 □ “America’s Rival of the Grand National to be a Maryland Race.” Vol. 1, no. 4 1936, p. 12. Available in the “Fair Hill” vertical file, Enoch Pratt Library, Baltimore, Maryland.

1966 □ “Tradition Carries on at Fair Hill Races.” Vol. 32, pp. 36-39, October. Available in the “Fair Hill” vertical file, Enoch Pratt Library, Baltimore, Maryland.

Maryland Historical Trust

□ n.d. □ Archeological site files, Maryland Inventory of Historic Property forms, Determinations of Eligibility forms and databases, GIS data. Crownsville, Maryland.

□ 2000 □ Standards and Guidelines for Architectural and Historical Investigations in Maryland. Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville, Maryland.

Mazurek, Charles

1998 □ Bridges of Fair Hill N.R.M.A. MIHP form CE-1514. On file at MdDNR, Annapolis, Maryland.

1998 □ J.M. Peterson Farm MIHP form CE-362. On file at MdDNR, Annapolis, Maryland.

McClelland, Linda Flint, and J. Timothy Keller

1995 □ Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes. National Register Bulletin 30, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Washington, D.C.

Mid-Atlantic Thoroughbred

2003 □ “Fair Hill Training Center.” Joe Clancy, Jr. Lead article published in September. Viewed 5/4/2004 at www.marylandthoroughbred.com.

Miller, Alice E.

□ 1949 □ Cecil County, Maryland: A Study in Local History. C. & L. Printing and Specialty Co., Elkton, Maryland.

Montpelier

2004 □ “History: The duPont era.” On line at www.Montpelier.org. Viewed 6/1/2004.

National Steeplechase Association

2004 □ NSA website at www.nationalsteeplechase.com. Viewed 6/1/2004.

Neumann, Thomas W.

□ 1984 □ The Opossum Problem: implications for human-wildlife competition over plant foods. North American Archaeologist 5: 287-313.

□ 1989 □ Human-wildlife competition and prehistoric subsistence: The case of the eastern United States. Journal of Middle Atlantic Archaeology 5: 29-58.

Neumann, Thomas W., and Robert M. Sanford

□1987□High-magnification use-wear analysis of projectile points from southeastern Minnesota. *Plains Anthropologist* 33: 367-375.

Newman, Walter S., and Gene A. Rusnak

□1965□Holocene Submergence of the Eastern Shore of Virginia. *Science* 148:1464-1466.

New York Times

□1966□"William duPont of Wilmington, Banker and Sportsman, 69 Dies." Obituary 1 January.

Painter, Floyd

□1988□Two Terminal Archaic cultures of S.E. Virginia and N.E. North Carolina. *Journal of Middle Atlantic Archaeology* 4:25-38.

Pingel, Pat

1996□Meeting notes, dated 20 December. Fair Hill Natural Resource Management Area file, Public Lands – Resource Planning, Central Region, Maryland Department of Natural Resources.

Polglase, Christopher R., Thomas W. Neumann, and R. Christopher Goodwin

□1990□Phase III Archeological Data Recovery at Russett Site 17 (18AN687) and Russett Site 21 (18AN685), Anne Arundel County, Maryland. Prepared by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., for Curtis R. Peterson, Inc., and the Russett Center Limited Partnership.

Polglase, Christopher R., Kathryn M. Kuranda, Michelle T. Moran, Peter H. Morrison, and Katherine E. Grandine

□1991□Cultural Resource Reconnaissance and Sensitivity Study for the C & D Canal Feasibility Study, Chesapeake Bay and Delaware River. Prepared by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., for Maryland Port Administration, Baltimore, Maryland.

Scott, Marion duPont

2004□"Marion duPont Scott." Biography available at Marion duPont Scott Equine Medical Center website www.vetmed.vt.edu. Viewed 5/4/2004.

Scott, Marion duPont

1976□Montpelier: The Recollections of Marion duPont Scott. As told to Gerald Stine. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

Settina, Nita

1998□"Fair Hill NRMA, Sharing the Secret..." *The Natural Resource Magazine*, Fall. Accessed 29 December 2003 at www.dnr.state.md.us/programs/nr/nrfall1998.html.

Skinner, Mr. Howard

2003-2004□Employee of Mr. Dupont between ca. 1935 and 1965. Estate employee between 1965 and 1970, honorary ranger. Personal communications, 30 October 2003; 27 and 30 April 2004; 1-2 July 2004.

Shaffer, Gary D., and Elizabeth J. Cole

□1994□Standards and Guidelines for Archeological Investigations in Maryland. Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville, Maryland.

Slater, Kitty

1973□The Hunt Country of America. ARCO Publishing Company, Inc., New York, New York.

Smith, John

□1624□The Generall Historie of Virginia, New-England, and the Summer Isles, with the names of Adventurers, Planters, and Governours from their first beginning Anno 1584 to this present 1624. In *The Complete Works of Captain John Smith (1580-1631)*, edited by Philip L. Barbour, University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill.

Smith/Kirwin, Inc.

1975□Inventory of Natural Environment: Fair Hill. Prepared for the State of Maryland, Department of Natural Resources. Available at MdDNR Information Resource Center.

Stephenson, Robert L., Alice L.L. Ferguson, and Henry G. Ferguson

□1963□The Accokeek Creek Site: A Middle Atlantic Seaboard Culture Sequence. University of Michigan Museum of Anthropology Anthropological Papers No. 20.

Stevens, J. Sanderson, Charles D. Cheek, and Patrick W. O'Bannon

1989□A Phase I and Phase II Archeological Investigation of the Veterans Administration Medical Center at Perry Point, Maryland. Prepared by John Milner Associates, Inc. Alexandria, Virginia.

Stewart, R. Michael

□1980□Environment, Settlement Pattern, and the Prehistoric Use of Rhyolite in the Great Valley of Maryland and Pennsylvania. Paper presented at the 10th Middle Atlantic Archaeology Conference, Dover, Delaware.

□1982□Prehistoric ceramics of the Great Valley of Maryland. *Archaeology of Eastern North America* 10:69-94.

Stewart, R. Michael, Chris C. Hummer, and Jay F. Custer

1986□Late Woodland cultures of the middle and lower Delaware River Valley and the upper Delmarva Peninsula. In *Late Woodland Cultures of the Middle Atlantic Region*, edited by Jay F. Custer, pp. 58-89. University of Delaware Press, Newark.

Stuiver, M., and J. J. Daddario

□1983□Submergence of the New Jersey Coast. *Science* 142(951).

Suydam, Jr., Wayne S., 2/LT

2003-2004□Fair Hill NRMA Manager. Personal communications 30 October 2003; 28 April 2004; 21 May 2004; 1-2 July 2004.

Turner, E. Randolph, III

□1978□Population distribution of the Virginia Coastal Plain, 8000 B.C. to A.D. 1600. *Archaeology of Eastern North America* 6:60-72.

1989□Paleoindian Settlement Patterns and Population Distribution in Virginia. In *Paleoindian Research in Virginia: A Synthesis*. Edited by J. Mark Wittkoffski and Theodore Reinhart, pp. 71-94. Special Publication 19. Archeological Society of Virginia, Richmond.

United States Department of Interior, National Park Service

□1991□How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. National Park Service, Interagency Resources Division, Washington.

United State Geological Survey

1898□U.S.G.S. Elkton 15' Quadrangle map.

1942□U.S.G.S. Elkton 15' Quadrangle map.

1953□U.S.G.S. Newark West 7.5' Quadrangle map.

Walls, Ed

1996□Interoffice memo to John Norbeck, dated 1 April. Fair Hill Natural Resource Management Area file, Public Lands – Resource Planning, Central Region, Maryland Department of Natural Resources.

Warnock, David

1996□Letter to Ed Walls, Fair Hill manager, dated 26 September. Fair Hill Natural Resource Management Area file, Public Lands – Resource Planning, Central Region, Maryland Department of Natural Resources.

Weissman, Peggy

1987□Maryland Comprehensive State Historic Preservation Plan: Statewide Historic Contexts. Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville.

Wendland, W.M., and R.A. Bryson

□1974□Dating Climatic Episodes of the Holocene. *Quaternary Research* 4:9-24.

Wesler, Kit W., Gordon J. Fine, Dennis J. Pogue, Patricia A. Sternheimer, Aileen Fl Button, E. Glyn Furgurson, and Alvin H. Luckenbach

□1981a□Maryland Department of Transportation Archaeological Resources Survey, Volume I: Eastern Shore. Maryland

Historical Trust Manuscript Series 5.

□1981b□Maryland Department of Transportation Archaeological Resources Survey, Volume II: Western Shore. Maryland Historical Trust Manuscript Series 6.

□1981c□Maryland Department of Transportation Archaeological Resources Survey, Volume III: Piedmont. Maryland Historical Trust Manuscript Series 7.

Williams, Harlan C.

1996a□Letter to John R. Griffin, Secretary, Maryland Department of Natural Resources, dated 21 February. Fair Hill Natural Resource Management Area file, Public Lands – Resource Planning, Central Region, Maryland Department of Natural Resources.

1996b□Letter to Fair Hill Advisory Committee, dated 11 December. Fair Hill Natural Resource Management Area file, Public Lands – Resource Planning, Central Region, Maryland Department of Natural Resources.

Williams, John M.

1996□Letter to John Wilson, Maryland Department of Natural Resources, dated 7 December. Fair Hill Natural Resource Management Area file, Public Lands – Resource Planning, Central Region, Maryland Department of Natural Resources.

Williams, John, and Mary Jo Williams

1996□Letter to Fair Hill Advisory Committee, dated 9 December. Fair Hill Natural Resource Management Area file, Public Lands – Resource Planning, Central Region, Maryland Department of Natural Resources.

Winants, Peter

□2000□Steeplechasing: a Complete History of the Sport in North America. Derrydale Press, Lanham, Maryland.

Winters, Howard D.

□1969□The Riverton Culture. Illinois State Museum Report of Investigations No. 13.

Wright, C. Milton

□1967□Our Harford Heritage, A History of Harford County, Maryland. Privately montpublished.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

Fair Hill NRMA, Cecil County, Maryland
Continuation Sheet

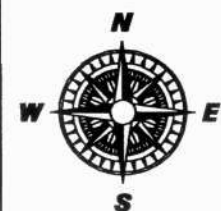
Number Photo log Page 1

The following information is the same for each photograph:

1. MIHP # CE-1434
2. Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area
3. Cecil County, Maryland
4. R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
5. April-May 2004
6. MD SHPO

Photo #

1. Overall view of Fair Hill NRMA showing pastures and woodlots, looking north.
2. Overall view of racetrack and grandstands (MIHP # CE-1004), looking northeast.
3. Secretary's Office (MIHP # CE-1004), looking northwest.
4. Jockey Weigh-In Pavilion (MIHP # CE-1004), looking north.
5. Tea Barn (MIHP # CE-1004), looking northwest.
6. Detention/Testing Barns (MIHP # CE-1004), looking southwest.
7. Five Cowbarns in Fairground, looking north.
8. Dog Kennel, looking north.
9. Hunter Barn/Office, looking southwest.
10. Small Stone House (MIHP # CE-365), looking west.
11. Old Stone Stables (MIHP # CE-366), looking southeast.
12. Beers House (MIHP # CE-300), looking southeast.
13. Beers barn and shed (MIHP # CE-300-A), looking southwest.
14. Finley Barn (MIHP # CE-301-A), looking southwest.
15. Rental House at 68 Big Elk Chapel Road (MIHP # CE-1520), looking south.
16. Bank Barn (MIHP # CE-1520), looking south.
17. Carriage House (MIHP # CE-1520), looking south.
18. James Moore House (MIHP # CE-1003), looking south.
19. Moore Barn, looking southwest.
20. J.M. Peterson House (MIHP # CE-362), looking north
21. Peterson Outbuilding (MIHP # CE-362), looking south.
22. Peterson Barn (MIHP # CE-362), looking southeast.
23. Grammy's Run (MIHP # CE-1097) dwelling, looking south.
24. Grammy's Run (MIHP # CE-1097) barn, looking south.
25. McFarland Barn, looking south.
26. Hathaway Barn 2 (MIHP # CE-1518), looking west.
27. Hathaway workshop (MIHP # CE-1518), looking south.
28. Hathaway Barn 1 (MIHP # CE-1518), looking west.
29. Feed Mill, looking northwest.



FAIRHILL BUILT RESOURCES
 FAIRHILL NRMA

0 1000 2000 4000 Feet

Disclaimer: This is for general location only.

SOURCE: USGS NEWARK WEST, MD.-DEL.-PA. 1992 7.5' QUADRANGLE; MARYLAND HISTORIC TRUST 2002.

FAIRHILL NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AREA NORTH HALF CE-1434 Cecil County

DATE: 07/14/05

PREPARED BY: TAG



R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 Frederick, MD 21701

G:\MPS\BOTH\RESOURCES\DATA\GAMESHIFT\STUDY\FAIRHILL\20070702

Maryland Historical Trust

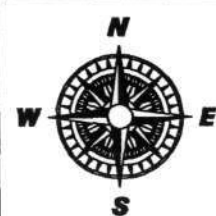
Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

Fair Hill NRMA, Cecil County, Maryland
Continuation Sheet

Number Photo log Page 2

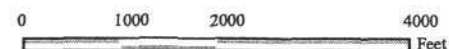
30. Feed Mill, looking north.
31. Two-stall barn along Tawes Drive, looking southeast.
32. Osbourne House (MIHP # CE-634, CE-1516), looking south.
33. Skinner Rental House (MIHP # CE-1513), looking northwest.
34. House at 470 Gallaher Road (MIHP # CE-1522), looking east.
35. House at 448 Gallaher Road (MIHP # CE-1521), looking east.
36. House at 639 Elk Mills Road (MIHP # CE-1515), looking north.
37. Finley House (MIHP # CE-301), looking south.
38. Caretaker's House, 620 Tawes Drive, looking west.
39. House by (race)Track, 60 Kennel Road (MIHP # CE-1524), looking west.
40. Horse bridge over Big Elk Creek between of MD Rte 273 and Foxcatcher Farm Covered Bridge, looking north.



FAIRHILL BUILT RESOURCES



FAIRHILL NRMA



Disclaimer: This is for general location only.

SOURCE: USGS NEWARK WEST,
MD.-DEL.-PA.
1992 7.5' QUADRANGLE;
MARYLAND HISTORIC
TRUST 2002.

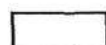
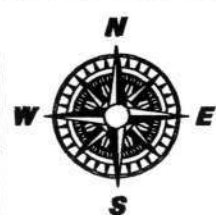
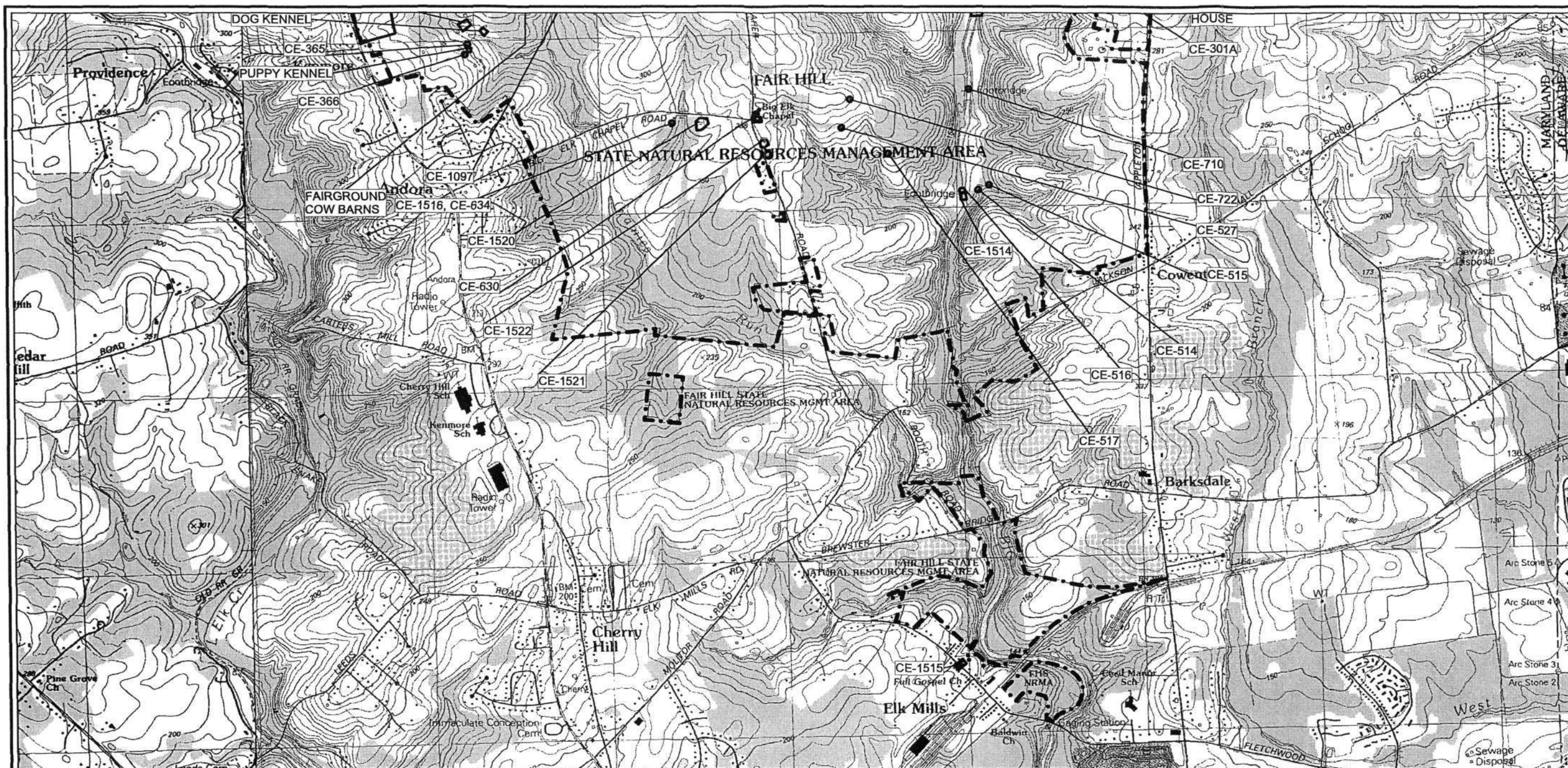
FAIRHILL NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AREA **NORTH HALF CE-1434** **Cecil County**

DATE: 07/14/05

PREPARED BY: TAG



R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 Frederick, MD 21701



FAIRHILL BUILT RESOURCES



FAIRHILL NRMA



Disclaimer: This is for general location only.

SOURCE: USGS NEWARK WEST,
MD.-DEL.-PA.
1992 7.5' QUADRANGLE;
MARYLAND HISTORIC
TRUST 2002.

FAIRHILL NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AREA **SOUTH HALF CE-1434** **Cecil County**

DATE: 07/14/05

PREPARED BY: TAG



R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
 241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100
 Frederick, MD 21701

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1434

Fair Hill NRMA, Cecil County, Maryland
Continuation Sheet

Number Photo log Page 2

30. Feed Mill, looking north.
31. Two-stall barn along Tawes Drive, looking southeast.
32. Osbourne House (MIHP # CE-634, CE-1516), looking south.
33. Skinner Rental House (MIHP # CE-1513), looking northwest.
34. House at 470 Gallaher Road (MIHP # CE-1522), looking east.
35. House at 448 Gallaher Road (MIHP # CE-1521), looking east.
36. House at 639 Elk Mills Road (MIHP # CE-1515), looking north.
37. Finley House (MIHP # CE-301), looking south.
38. Caretaker's House, 620 Tawes Drive, looking west.
39. House by (race)Track, 60 Kennel Road (MIHP # CE-1524), looking west.
40. Horse bridge over Big Elk Creek between of MD Rte 273 and Foxcatcher Farm Covered Bridge, looking north.



CE - 1434

Fair Hill NRMA

Cecil Co. MD

RECA

4-5/04

MD SHPO

Fair Hill NRMA, looking N

1/40



CE-1434

Fair Hill NEHA

Cecil Co. MD

RCGA

4-5/04

MD SHPO

Race track looking NE

2/40



CE-1434

Fair Hill NRMA

Cecil Co. MD

RCGA

4-5/04

MD SHPO

Secretary's office, looking NW

3/40



CE-1434

Fair Hill NRMA

Cecil Co. MD

REG-A

4-5/2004

MD SHPO

Jockey Weigh-In Pavilion, looking N

4/40



CE-1434

Fair Hill NRMA

Cecil Co. MD

REG-A

4-5/04

MD SHPO

Ten barn, looking NW

5/40



CE - 1434

Fair Hill ARMA

Cecil Co. MD

RCGA

4-5/04

MD SHPO

Detention/Testing horns, looking SW

6/40



CE-1434

Fair Hill NRMA

Cecil Co. MD

RCGA

4-5/2004

MD SHPO

Five cowbarns in fairground, looking N

7/40



CE-1434

Fair Hill NRMA

Cecil Co. MD

RCEA

4/5/2004

JD SHAO

Dog kennel looking N

8/40



HILL L
ABLES

CE-1434
Fair Hill NRMA
Cec. 1 Co. MD

REG A

4-5/04

MD SHAPO

Hunter barn/office, looking SW

9/40



CE-1434
Fair Hill NEMA
Cecil Co MD
RCA-A

4-5/04

MD SHPO

Small stone hse, CE-365
looking NW

10/40



CE-1434

Fair Hill NEMA

Cecil Co MD

RCG-A

4-5/2004

MDSHAPO

Old Stone Stables CE-366

looking SE

11/40



CE-1434

Fair Hill NE MA

Cecil Co MD

RCR A

4-5/04

MD SHAPO

Beers Hse CE-300

looking SE

12/40



CE-1434

Fair Hill NRMA

Cecil Co. MD

RCEA

4-8/04

MD SHPO

Beers barn + Shed, looking SW

12/40



CE-1434

Fair H. II NE MA

rec'd Co. MD

REG A

4/5/2004

MD SHPO

Finley Barn CE-301-A

looking SW

14/40



CE-1434

Fair Hill NRMA

Cecil Co. MD

PCGA

4-5/2004

MD SHAPO

Rental House, 68 Big Elk chapel
Rd, looking S

15/40



CE-1434

Fair Hill NRMA

Cecil Co MD

RCB A

4-5/2004

MD SHPO

Bank barn looking S

16/40



CE-1434

Fair H. II NRMA

Cecil Co. MD

RCGA

4-5/2004

MDSHPO

Carriage Hse, looking S

17/40



CE-1434
Fair Hill NRMA
Cecil Co. MD

RCGA

4-5/2004

MD SHPO

J. Moore Hse CE-1003

looking S

18/40



CE - 1434

Fair Hill NRMA

Cecil Co MD

REG A

4-5/2004

MD SHPo

Moore Barn, looking SW

19/40



CE-1434

Fair Hill NRMA

Cecil Co. MD

RCGA

4-5/2004

MD SHPO

Peterson Hse CE-362,
looking N

20/40



CE-1434

Fair Hill NRMA

Cecil Co. HD

RCSA

4-5/2004

MD SHPO

Peterson Out bldg CE-362

looking S

2/40



CE-1434

Fair Hill NRMA

Cecil Co. MD

RCGA

4-5/04

MD SHPO

Peterson Barn CE-362

looking SE

22/10



CE-1434
Fair Hill NRMA
Cecil Co. MD
RCGA

4/5/2004

MD SHPO

Grammy's Run CE-1097
Hse, looking S

23/40



CE-1434

Fair Hill NRMA

Cecil Co. MD

RCG-A

4-5/2004

MD SHPO

Grammy's Run CE-1097

barn looking S

24/40



CE-1434
Fair Hill NRMA
Cecil Co. MD

RCG A

4-5/2004

MD SHPS

McFarland Barn, looking S

25/40



CE-1434
Fair Hill NEHA
Cecil Co. MD

REGA

4-5/2004

MD SHPO

Hathaway Barn 2,
looking W

26/40



CE-1434
Fair Hill NEMA
Cecil Co. MD

RCGA

4-5/2004

MD SHPO

Hathaway Workshop
looking S

27/40



CE-1434

Fair Hill NEMA

Cecil Co. MD

REGA

4/5 /2004

MD SHPO

Hathaway Barn 1 CE-1518

looking W

28/40



CE-1434

Fair Hill NEMA

Cecil Co MD

RCGA

4-5/2004

MD SHPO

Feed Mill looking NE

29/30



CE-1434

Fair Hill NEMA

Cecil Co. MD

RCGA

4-5/2004

MD SHPO

Fair Hill looking N

30/40



CE-1434

Fair Hill NRMA

Cecil Co. MD

REC-A

4-5/2004

MD SHPO

Two-stall barn, looking SE

31/40



CE-11434

Fair H. II NEMA

Cecil Co. MD

REG A

4-5/2004

MDSHPo

Osbourne Hse CE-634, CE-1516

looking s

32/40



CE-1434

Fair Hill PEMA

Geop Co MD

ECG-A

4-5/2004

MD SHPO

Skinner Hse, looking NW

33/40



CE-1434
Fair Hill NRMA
Geil Co. MD

RLGA

4-5/2004

MD SHA

House, 470 Callahan Rd
looking E

34/40



CE-1434

Fair Hill NEHA

Deer Co MD

REGA

4-5/2005

MD SHPO

House, 448 Gallaher Rd
looking E

35/40



CE-1434

Fair Hill NRMA

Cecil Co. MD

RECA

4-5/2004

MD SHPO

House 639 Elk Hills Rd (CE-1515)

looking N

36/40



CE-1434

Fair Hill NRMA

Cecil Co MD

REG A

4-5/2004

MD SHPO

Finley House CE-301, looking S

37/40



CE-1434
Fair Hill NRMA
Cecil Co MD
RCA

4-5/04
MD SHPO
Caretaker's Hse, looking W
38/40



CE-1434

Fair Hill NRMA

Cecil Co. MD

REC-A

4/5/2004

MD SHPO

House by race track CE 1524
looking w)

39/40



CE-1434

Fair Hill NEMA

Cecil Co. MD

REGA

4-5/05

MD SHPO

Horse bridge over Big Elk Creek

looking N

40/40